

JPRS 83902

15 July 1983

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2821



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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REYA REAFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR MILITARY SERVICE

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 18 Jun 83 pp 1, 5

[Text]

The Revolutionary Ethiopia Youth Association (REYA) has again declared that the entire youth of the country welcomes with the greatest enthusiasm and revolutionary zeal the proclamation on the National Military Service scheme which would guarantee the proper defence of the sovereignty of the nation.

This was declared in a statement issued yesterday following three days of deliberations at the fourth regular meeting of REYA Central Committee.

The REYA statement declared that military service in a socialist system would not aim at establishing massive armies but at creating a productive society imbued with discipline and respect for work. It noted that the proclamation of the introduction of military service had direct link with the preoccupation to create a prosperous and progressive society.

REYA also observed that military service marks an important point in one's national life and that the contributions made by each national during military service were highly rewarding.

The young generation feels proud and honoured for being given the

chance to register heroic deeds by being deployed on the battlefield as well as in productive tasks so as to ensure the supremacy of the Ethiopian revolution and prosperity for its people inspired by proletarian internationalism, socialist patriotism and the bravery it inherited from its forebears, the statement noted.

It was reiterated that the young generation and REYA attach high esteem and express admiration for the recently proclaimed National Military Service for it will help maintain the vigilance of the people's militia and incite the youth to emulate the heroic deeds of their compatriots who have scored resounding victories.

In this connection, the fourth regular meeting of the Central Committee of REYA again emphasized that the young generation has expressed its determination to actively participate in the implementation of the National Military Service programme in compliance with the guidelines received from the Revolutionary Government and COPWE.

In a communique released at the end of the meeting, the REYA Central Committee claimed that the as-

sociation has made meaningful contribution to implement its declared objectives, helping in the general effort towards the improvement of the life of the masses, building socialism and strengthening of revolutionary forces at the international level.

The meeting unanimously resolved that members be more actively involved in implementing the decisions reached by the sixth COPWE Central Committee regular congress. It was emphasized that youth should participate more concretely in efforts initiated to strengthen mass organizations and professional unions.

Members were likewise called upon to raise the level of their participation in artistic, educational, professional and Marxist-Leninist areas of endeavour.

The meeting was closed by REYA Chairman Hailu Tujuba who declared that the parley had been useful in reviewing past achievements and drawing future strategy. (ENA)

CSO: 3400/1584

WEEKLY WRAP-UP OF NON-ENGLISH PRESS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 19 Jun 83 pp 3-4

[Article by Kifle Djote in column "Views, Comments, Opinions"]

[Text] Commenting on the outcome of the 19th OAU Summit held in Addis Ababa last week, *Serto Ader*, the COPWE CC organ, attributed the impressive results obtained to the dedicated efforts of African leaders and their unbending commitment to uphold the noble causes of the continental organization. Describing the Summit as a resounding victory for Africa, the paper also praised the initiative taken by African leaders towards the success of the Summit and for having adopted important resolutions of far-reaching significance to Africa.

Serto Ader particularly calls on member states of the OAU to attach special consideration to those resolutions pertaining to the economic development of the continent and thereby make possible the effective implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action — the historic blue-print of African economic development.

The COPWE CC organ also emphasizes the importance of providing adequate budgetary allocations for the OAU secretariat with the view to facilitating a smooth and effective

implementation of activities and urged all member states to pay their budgetary contributions on time.

On developments in the African scene, Asfaw Gameda of *Addis Zemen*, comments on the 1976 popular uprising in Soweto, the black township outside Johannesburg, which marked the beginning of a new revolutionary commitment against the apartheid regime in Pretoria among South African youths now spreading all over the country.

Enumerating the causes which led to the bloody massacre of black South Africans in Soweto, the writer says that the repressive measures taken by the racist regime, far from intimidating the Africans, have all the more served to intensify the liberation struggle at all levels. It was particularly during the period after the Soweto massacre that the South African youth decided to join the African National Congress, en masse, to further intensify the liberation war — a move which opened a new chapter of revolutionary movement in South Africa, Asfaw writes adding that the struggle of the people of South Africa will continue until total victory is achieved.

Favourable Condition

In an editorial comment, *Yesareitu Ethiopia*, the Amharic weekly, calls the attention of peasants in the country to the important tasks awaiting them during the next three months. The paper urges the peasants to take full advantage of the favourable conditions created for them by the popular revolution and to put in all efforts to raise agricultural productivity on the basis of hard work and socialist working discipline.

Raising Productivity

As the urgency of the need to increase agricultural productivity is now being given a priority attention by the revolutionary leadership, public and mass organizations as well as other governmental bodies should join hands and make use of the farming season as profitably as possible. The Oromigna weekly, *Berisa*, also devotes its editorial comment to the same issue stressing the importance of agricultural development in Socialist construction.

In its second editorial comment, *Yesareitu* calls on the new generation never to remain complacent with revolutionary achievements so far registered, but to further heighten the tempo of their revolutionary struggle on the basis of active involvement in socialist construction endeavours.

Admitting that the nation's new generation has a rightful cause to be satisfied with its past record of revolutionary achievements, the paper calls on all those engaged in various spheres of national construction endeavours utilize the rich experiences they obtained throughout the period of their struggle for the attainment

of yet more impressive successes. The broad masses are increasingly urged to place the interests of the society and the nation above their individual interests, it concludes.

On other questions of interest to the development of the nation, the Amharic daily, *Addis Zemen*, again calls on peasants to take the maximum advantage of favourable working conditions created by the establishment of agricultural producers' cooperatives in their desires to improve their living conditions through raising agricultural productivity. The paper described as highly praiseworthy the latest initiative of the revolutionary leadership to provide one million birr in loans for producers' cooperatives for the improvement of agricultural methods. *Zemen* stresses the need on the part of the management of producers' cooperatives to make proper utilization of the loans for the improvement of the peasants' technological know-how and adaption of modern farming techniques.

Vigorous Campaign

In a related development, Tekeste Ketema of *Yesareitu Ethiopia*, underscores the significance of forest resources in the economic development of a country. He observes that various products ranging from household articles to exportable commodities are by-products of forest resources and that these are considered among important products capable of bringing in foreign currency earning. In that respect, Tekeste argues, the task of launching a vigorous campaign of afforestation cannot be viewed lightly, once again reminding patriotic citizens to make full utilization of the rainy season for the purpose.

Writing for the Amharic daily, *Addis Zemen*, the same writer, once

again brings to the fore the urgency for improving the working efficiency of co-operative shops as part of efforts to facilitate equitable distribution of goods and services. He makes note of certain prevailing weaknesses in the management of co-operative shops arising from lack of stores, inadequate finance, as well as lack of adequate and efficient manpower and material resources. The sense of irresponsibility displayed by some committee members of co-operative shops has also been a great impediment to sound operations of such shops, advising these to display a sense of commitment to their work in the interest of the well-being of

the society. Opinions by members of the society in connection with the running of co-operative shops prove indispensable in this regard, and such opinions should be welcome by committee members, the writer recommends.

The Arabic weekly, *Al Alam*, attributes the reasons for the problem in the Horn of Africa to the expansionist policies of the reactionary Mogadishu regime. The ruling circles in Somalia, the paper writes, often resorted to acts of provocations against neighbouring countries including Socialist Ethiopia as a diversionary tactic to hoodwink public opinion, inside and outside, from the realities in the country, now characterized by mass opposition, severe economic crisis and general unrest.

CSO: 3400/1584

HARARE'S MAYOR BRIEFED ON ADDIS ABABA UDA'S

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 14 Jun 83 p 6

[Text]

Comrade Dr. E.P. Quetta Mayor of Harare, capital of Zimbabwe, was briefed Sunday on the structural set up of the Urban Dwellers' Associations of Addis Ababa city, the historic background of the city and the achievements of UDAs following the upsurge of the Revolution.

The briefing was given by Comrade Getachew Desta, Executive Committee member of the Addis Ababa City Council and Chairman of the Legal Service and Administration Panel with the Council.

Comrade Dr. E.P. Quetta accompanied by Comrade Zewde Teklu, Mayor of Addis Ababa and Executive Committee member of the Council later ascended to the Entoto Mountain and enjoyed the scenery of the Ethiopian capital and toured various parts of the city.

Comrade Dr. E.P. Quetta who arrived here earlier in the day on a day's working visit was warmly welcomed at Bole International Airport by Comrade Zewde Teklu, Mayor of

Addis Ababa and Executive Committee members of the City Council as well as by Dr. Tichona J.B. Jokaria, Ambassador of Zimbabwe in Socialist Ethiopia. (ENA)

ETHIO-DJIBOUTI RAILWAY CORPORATION BEGINS FOURTH MEETING

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 14 Jun 83 pp 1, 5

[Text] The fourth administrative council meeting of the Ethio-Djibouti Railway Corporation opened here yesterday at the Corporation's office.

The meeting will assess how effectively the decisions of the third council meeting were implemented, listen to reports on the achievements of the organization and endorse the budget for Ethiopian-fiscal year 1976.

Speaking at the opening session of the two-day meeting, Comrade Yusuf Ahmed, Minister of Transport and Communications and COPWE Central Committee member, emphasized the fact that Ethiopia-Djibouti Railway renders vital contribution to the economic growth of the two sisterly countries.

Noting that efforts are underway to improve the organization's structural set-up and management, Comrade Yusuf expressed confidence that the two sides will spare no effort to initiate all necessary measures towards improvement of service.

H.E. Mr. Yusuf Ali Sherdan, Minister of Interior of the Republic of Djibouti, on his part said that his

country, fully shared the sentiment expressed by the Ethiopian official.

Present at the meeting were Comrade Taye Tilahun, Minister of Interior, and Mr. Jebril Eliba, Charge d' Affaires of the Republic of Djibouti in Socialist Ethiopia. (ENA)

BRIEFS

UNDOCUMENTED GHANAIANS DEPORTED--Thirty-four Ghanaians, mostly women, are reported to have drowned in the Aby Lagoon at Assouinde in the Ivory Coast when the boat on which they were traveling caught fire and later capsized. In the pandemonium that followed, 24 others survived, some with severe burns. Reports reaching Sekondi say nine of the injured are receiving treatment at an Ivorian hospital. Speaking to newsmen at Jaway Wharf, a spokesman of the survivors said most of the victims hail from Kwesimintsim in the Western Region and Keta in the Volta Region. The spokesman said the boat was being filled with petrol when it caught fire from a lighted cigarette. Fifteen of the survivors, who have been deported to Ghana, have arrived at Jaway Wharf. Sixty other Ghanaians in the Ivory Coast have been deported for not possessing valid documents. [Text] [AB271830 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 27 Jun 83]

CSO: 3400/1586

CHURCH CAUTIONED AGAINST BECOMING POLITICAL PLATFORM

Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 16 Jun 83 p 6

[Editorial: "Of Church and Politics"]

[Text] LAST Sunday at Rungiri PCEA Church in Kinoo, Kikuyu constituency, a remarkable church service was held to pray for the long life and continued wise leadership of President Moi; for peace in the country; for honest Christian living which would give this country stability and for faith and understanding, which would help give this country a firm foundation.

During the reading of the scriptures, a portion of the Acts of the Apostles was read showing how the evangelists Paul and Silas broke chains with their steadfast prayers. The story of the Apostles was reinforced with that of the Biblical Daniel, who survived after being thrown in a den of lions. Then and we do not know of any tribe in Kenya which is under affliction. We know of efforts being made by many *wananchi* and their leaders to forge national unity. Perhaps, a few are working in the opposite direction.

A lot of the time during the church service at Rungiri, was taken up with Mr. Samuel Githegi, former chairman of the Coffee Board of Kenya, and the Reverend Geoffrey Kaburugu admonishing the Christians in Kikuyu constituency to set the example by registering as voters before the June 16, deadline; appealing to people from Kikuyu who had registered as voters elsewhere to transfer to Kikuyu for the September elections; in praising the activities of the member of parliament for the area, Mr. Charles Njonjo, for introducing the Kenya Bus Services in the area, in the improvement of roads, in building schools and above all in helping to maintain peace in the constituency.

At the end the church service had turned into political sloganeering. Njonjo's detractors were condemned with the proverbial sheep following a limping leader. They never reach their pasture. The message was not lost to parliamentarians, and yesterday morning in parliament, the MP for Lurambi South, Mr. Wasike Ndombi, the member for Iveti South, Mr. George Gregory Nthenge, the member

for Kitui West, Mr. Parmenas Munyasia tried to raise the issue in parliament as matter of national importance.

Mr. Moses Kiprono arap Keino ruled that the matter concerned the people of Kikuyu constituency and could be discussed elsewhere —not in parliament. A church service in whatever constituency during which prayers are held "because of the prevailing situation in the country" cannot but be of national political importance. The heated exchanges and protestations that followed in the morning session of parliament left no doubt as to the seriousness with which parliamentarians, have taken the issue. Indeed, because of the members protests, parliament had to adjourn prematurely.

The afternoon session discussed the issue. There were calls for the maintenance of peace and stability, for forging unity among the people of this nation, and for truthful, honest service to the nation. These are national ideals that cannot certainly be achieved through appeals to parochial, ethnic allegiances — even if the appeals come through veiled church services.

In here comes the biggest message from the parliamentarians, the church should not be turned into a political platform. That indeed amounts to desecration. The church is a place for worship and for seeking spiritual solace. Let it remain so. In the words of the nominated member of parliament, Mr. Ezekiel Barngetuny, the Rungiri church service was an honest prayer — for the president to break his leg. That definitely is strong invective, but it is a measure of the emotions raised by the issue. We appeal for political maturity, and when the emotions have cooled off, let us all work together in the *Nyayo* spirit.

CSO: 3400/1583

GITHEGI DEFENDS KIKUYU IDIOM

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 17 Jun 83 p 28

[Text] Mr Samuel Githegi, one of the speakers at the controversial Rungiri church service, claimed yesterday he was quoted out of context. remotely to President Moi was malicious and the work of enemies of peace and stability," he said.

Mr Githegi pledged unwavering loyalty to the President.

He said in a statement that a Kikuyu idiom used at last Sunday's peace prayers had referred "unmistakably to leadership in the constituency".

Mr Githegi said the Kikuyu idiom *ingithua ndongoria itikinyagira nyeki* (when the lead sheep limps, the others won't reach the grass), had been taken out of context by the Press.

Mr Githegi was one of the speakers at the service held at the Rungiri PCEA church in Kikuyu constituency which sparked off a furore in Parliament on Wednesday.

He said he had read with "shock and dismay" the interpretations of his statement at the service.

"I wish to clarify the Kikuyu idiom in question. In the context in which I used it, the idiom referred unmistakably to leadership in Kikuyu constituency," Mr Githegi said.

Mr Githegi said he had exhorted the church and other leaders in Kikuyu constituency to always set a good example.

"It was in this context and this alone that the idiom was used," he said, adding that the saying was intended to stress that if the church and other leaders in Kikuyu constituency failed to set a good example, it was constituents who would suffer.

"The attempt to lift the idiom out of context; the suggestion that the idiom referred even

BRIEFS

PRAWN RESOURCES--Kenya has the capacity to produce up to 100,000 tonnes of prawns per year for export, the Minister for Tourism, and Wildlife Mr Elijah Mwangale, said yesterday. He was receiving the Japanese Ambassador, Mr Keruo Kosugi, in his office. The Minister said his ministry had undertaken feasibility studies on the potential of the mangrove swamps at the Coast to determine the viability of developing prawn farms. Some demonstration ponds at Ngomeni near Malindi, he said, had already proved that prawn harvests of one tonne per hectare could be realised per year. Commenting on tourism, the Japanese Ambassador said tour operators in Japan had been discouraged from selling the Kenyan market due to the death of a Japanese tourist during the attempted coup last year. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 17 Jun 83 p 9]

ENOUGH MAIZE FOR YEAR--The National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB) has more than seven million bags of maize in its stores, which is enough to last Kenyans for the next year. The Board's managing director, Mr. W. K. A. Kilwai, told THE STANDARD yesterday there were 7,437,307 bags in the board stores.--and the country consumed an average of 400,000 bags per month. He was speaking after signing papers of protocol with the West German Ambassador to Kenya, Mr. Johannes von Vaccano, through which the German government would give Kenya 5,000 tons of wheat worth Shs. 15m. The first consignment of 3,000 tons of wheat and 550 tons of wheat flour is scheduled to arrive in Mombasa next Friday. [Text] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 17 Jun 83 p 5]

CSO: 3400/1583

STUDENTS HAIL JONATHAN'S POLICY, CRITICIZE U.S.

MB241525 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] The Student Democratic Front, SDF, of the National University of Lesotho has commended the prime minister, the Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, for the establishment of relations between Lesotho and the socialist countries. In a letter addressed to the prime minister, the SDF registers its appreciation for the move, which, it says, has been adopted at a critical moment when the racist regime of Pretoria has launched a campaign to open terror and brigandage against neighboring countries. The SDF also says that it is aware that the acts of aggression and barbarism perpetrated by South Africa against independent sovereign states are directly sponsored by the United States, which it describes as the bulwark of imperialism.

Referring to the U.S. indifference to South African aggression, the SDF expresses dismay that despite long-established diplomatic relations between Lesotho and the United States, Lesotho has remained a victim of South Africa's political and economic blackmail. It said that South Africa today resorted to direct genocide and mayhem against defenseless and innocent men, women and children as exemplified by the Maseru massacre of December last year.

Describing the Soviet Union and the PRC as newest friends, the SDF commends these countries for having strongly supported Lesotho in the UN Security Council following the Maseru massacre.

The SDF also dismisses the allegation that by having relations with the socialist countries Lesotho will turn communist. In this regard the SDF condemns and denounces political puppets and bastions of reaction from within and outside the country and says that some of them are masquerading under the cover of the church.

The SDF concludes by observing that relations with socialist countries will help to protect the peace, independence, sovereignty and integrity of Lesotho, and it pledges continuing support to the prime minister in his [words indistinct] and progressive foreign policy.

CSO: 3400/1578

RSA PAPER INTERVIEWS FOREIGN MINISTER

MB250853 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 25 Jun 83 p 7

[By Patrick Laurence, political editor]

[Text] Maseru--Lesotho had invited communist countries to open embassies in Maseru to advance Lesotho's national interests and not to threaten South Africa's security, the Lesotho Foreign Minister, Mr. E. R. Sekhonyana, said yesterday.

"Jeopardising South Africa's security is not in our interest and does not maximise our own security," he said.

In his first full interview with a South African newspaper since he became foreign minister in April, Mr Sekhonyana spoke on the pending establishment of embassies in Lesotho by the Soviet Union, China, North Korea, Romania and Yugoslavia.

He said that in inviting communist countries to open embassies, Lesotho was exercising its right as a sovereign nation, but it hoped to do so without threatening South Africa.

He said: "My right goes as far as where my nose meets yours. It should not push yours and yours should not push mine."

Two of the factors which led to Lesotho's decision were:

--Its desire to give concrete expression to its policy of non-alignment, since three major Western powers--the United States, Britain and West Germany--already had embassies in Lesotho.

--The aim of enhancing the "diplomatic protection" which Lesotho enjoyed through its ties with Western countries.

Mr Sekhonyana stressed that Lesotho was not seeking Soviet military protection and did not plan to sign a military pact with the Soviet Union along the lines of the one concluded between Mozambique and Moscow.

Insisting that Lesotho would not allow the African National Congress to use Lesotho as a base for attacks in South Africa, Mr Sekhonyana said: "If we make South Africa insecure, we make Lesotho insecure."

He added that if South Africa was aware of ANC exiles in Lesotho contravening their undertaking to behave as refugees under the United Nations agreement, Pretoria should notify Lesotho and "Lesotho will act responsibly."

Mr Sekhonyana rejected allegations by "highly placed men" in South Africa that the Lesotho Paramilitary Force was training members of the ANC and had incorporated them into its ranks.

He said the accusations were fuelled by "lower ranks" in the South African security forces.

He believed these men were "profiteering" from the conflict between the rebel Lesotho Liberation Army and the Lesotho Paramilitary Force.

"It is the first time I have said this publicly," he said. "I am asking the South African authorities to examine their lower ranks."

CSO: 3400/1578

MINEWORKERS IN RSA REPORTEDLY FORCED TO CONTRIBUTE TO LIA

MB261230 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 26 Jun 83 p 2

[Article by David Forret]

[Text] Basotho Mineworkers in South Africa are being forced to make monthly donations to the Lesotho Liberation Army, says Lesotho's foreign minister, Mr E. R. Sekhonyana.

In his first interview with South African reporters, Mr Sekhonyana said many of the 80,000 Basotho mineworkers were coerced to pay R20 a month to buy arms for the LLA's guerrilla war against the Lesotho Government.

Political activists threatened fellow mineworkers to either pay up or else their lives would be made unbearable in the mines, said Mr Sekhonyana.

He also claimed that this was being done with the connivance of officials in the "lower echelons" of the South African security services who made money out of the racket.

Mr Sekhonyana, who recently met with his South African counterpart, Mr Pik Botha, in an attempt to ease tension between the two countries, said the South African authorities must "examine their lower ranks."

Mr. Sekhonyana stressed that he was not accusing the "upper echelons" of the South African public service or security services, but he urged Pretoria to examine the possibilities that people in lower positions were involved.

Mr Pik Botha was not available for comment yesterday.

Mr Sekhonyana claimed that the South African "mining administration" had done nothing to stop the forced contributions.

Mr John Imrie, public relations manager of the Chamber of Mines, said the chamber had no knowledge of the alleged racket.

He pointed out that representatives of the South African mining industry had met Lesotho officials twice this year--as is normal procedure--to discuss any problems concerning Lesotho nationals working on the mines.

The last meeting had taken place a month ago, and no suggestion was made that Basotho mineworkers were being forced to pay money to any political organisation.

Mr Sekhonyana said he also suspected these "profiteers" in the lower echelons of South African security services of misinforming Pretoria about the African National Congress in Lesotho.

He said that Lesotho would never knowingly allow the ANC to use its territory as a springboard for attacks against South Africa, and it expected the same from Pretoria in regard to the LIA.

But Mr Sekhonyana stopped short of committing himself to signing a nonaggression pact with South Africa.

"It is the wrong time to suggest a nonaggression pact when relations are at such a low ebb.

"We do not need a document for the spirit of a nonaggression pact to exist.... It is the spirit, not the document, that matters."

Mr Sekhonyana said diplomatic ties between Lesotho and communist countries, established soon after the South African raid on Maseru, was a diplomatic manoeuvre rather than a tentative move for military intervention.

"Lesotho had got to be aware of its own responsibilities," he said. "To threaten South Africa would be to invite self-destruction."

The Lesotho Government was also concerned about relations with Transkei and Mr Sekhonyana hoped that South Africa would use its influence to avoid conflict.

"If there is conflict between Lesotho and Transkei, it will lead to conflict on the mines and overspill to other locations."

CSO: 3400/1578

BRIEFS

SWEDISH, W. GERMAN, UN AID--The honorable minister of planning, employment and economic affairs has today signed an agreement by which the German Government provides an additional grant of 2.7 million maluti toward financing the rural airfields improvement program. The original agreement, which provided an amount of 6.4 million maluti, was signed in November, 1980. The honorable minister of planning, employment and economic affairs has also signed an exchange of letters with the Swedish Government by which the Swedish Government will provide additional funding of about 289,000 maluti. The minister for planning, employment and economic affairs, the Honorable E. R. Sekhonyana, and the representative of the World Food Program, WFP, of the United Nations, Mr (Wyburg) today signed a food assistance agreement to the value of 3 million maluti. Under the agreement the WFP will supply 5,760 tons of bread and 540 tons of pulses for distribution in the drought-stricken areas. About 200,000 people who are most seriously affected by the drought will benefit from the assistance. [Excerpt] [MB250528 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 24 Jun 83]

ANTI-RSA SUBVERSIVES PLEDGE RESTATED--Johannesburg, 29 Jun (SAPA)--The Lesotho foreign minister, Mr E. R. Sekhonyana, has reiterated his country's pledge not to allow into Lesotho people intending to commit subversive acts in South Africa, SABC-TV news reports. He said, however, he did not believe monitoring of activities in both countries was the answer. Only people who did not trust each other did so, he told an interviewer. Mr Sekhonyana added that people could clandestinely carry out subversion but that it was done without the government knowing about it, conniving in it or abetting it. Any right-thinking government did not want subversion. There may be "aberrations," he said, but the Lesotho Government wanted them treated as aberrations which had to stop. [Text] [MB291938 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1733 GMT 29 Jun 83]

CSO: 3400/1578

LACK OF INTEREST IN BY-ELECTIONS ALLEGED

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 25 Jun 83 p 22

[Article by Gwen Lister: "Saddled with Unwanted System"]

[Text] There has been criticism of the so-called second tier authorities virtually since their inception, but never to the extent and the proportion it has now assumed. Where in the past there were a few lone 'voices in the wilderness' condemning these ethnic governments, they have now been joined by many other voices joining in the chorus.

This criticism has been based on the fact that in the first place, the second tier authorities are nothing other than a watered-down form of bantustans, and in the second place, that 11 ethnic governments is a very expensive system to maintain.

Initially, as I have said, there were some isolated voices warning that such a system would lead to the eventual bankruptcy of the country, apart from the fact that it is a divisive force, responsible for the compartmentalising of so-called ethnic groups.

And initially, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, the National Party, and a few other instances were in favour of such a system. But gradually, even the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance has come to realise that such a system can lead to empire building, and what Mr Dirk Mudge even referred to as "monsters", and can be grossly abused.

And Proclamation AG 8, and the division of the country into separate ethnic areas, led to the fact that many people have no choice.

DON'T WANT TO BE CLASSIFIED

Apart from the fact that certain people do not belong to any of the 11 classified population groups, being of 'mixed' blood, there are other people who do not care to be classified as anything other than 'Namibians'. But under this Proclamation, it is not possible, and one

must be 'white', 'Herero', 'Ovambo' or whatever.

The question of 'race' is a contentious one, and although there are members of virtually every 'population group' who are set on what they call their 'identity' and the maintenance thereof, there are others who believe, accurately, that if they have a 'race' then it is Namibian. One does not have to be classified as "white" or "Ovambo" to have roots!

And apart from anything else, there are discrepancies in the system. The blacks as a whole, are divided into the different groups, while the whites on the other hand, are all whites. There is no differentiation between a Portuguese speaking, English speaking, Afrikaans speaking or German speaking 'white person' in this country, but there is differentiation between Ovambo-speaking or Herero-speaking blacks for

instance. And this in itself is nothing but blatant discriminations.

When the ethnic system presently in force, was initiated at the Turnhalle in 1975, it was done so, mainly I feel, because of a fear of political parties, particularly SWAPO; and also because of the fact that at that stage groups such as the DTA had not yet come into existence, and the National Party was afraid that political representation, if allowed, would swamp the wishes of the individual 'population groups' such as the white of course.

IN DIVISION, LIES WEAKNESS

Naturally, most important is the reasoning of the South African Government which feels that in unity lies strength, for the whites only of course, while as far as the blacks are concerned, weakness lies in division. And so, to counter the influence of SWAPO, they laid great emphasis on the 'differences' between population groups, particularly among the blacks.

And to a large extent the South African Government has been successful. They have succeeded in drawing a former nationalist, such as Mr Justus Garoeb of the Damara Council, into the bantustan fold. This was done in a subtle and underhand manner. Mr Garoeb's participation in

the ethnic elections of 1980, was preceded by a claim that he (Mr Garoeb) would scrap the ethnic government were he to win the election.

This however, he did not do, in the first instance, he claimed, because the ethnic government provided him with a power base, and in the second instance, out of fear that the DTA would take control of the second tier.

And so the South African system has succeeded - where otherwise it may never have gained the support of a group such as the Damara Council, it has managed to do so through the imposition of Proclamation AG 8. And the findings of the Thirion Commission of Inquiry into Malpractices and Corruption in the various government systems, will probably only increase this hold over what was once a proud nationalist movement.

SUCCEEDED TO SOME EXTENT

But there is no doubt that South Africa's plans to divide the country have not succeeded to the extent that they would have wished. SWAPO is a very strong influence indeed, and South Africa is fully cognisant of the fact that were an internationally-supervised election to be embarked upon, that SWAPO would undoubtedly be the victor.

But the ethnic system, apart from its critics who have always been opposed to the bantustan blueprint, is fast being condemned even in government circles. If someone such as the Secretary of Finance Dr Johan Jones, refers to them as 'parasites', then the country will be forced to sit up and listen: while Gwen Lister's criticism in the past for instance, fell on deaf ears.

Because apart from their divisive effect on the country, the ethnic governments are leading to the bankruptcy of this country.

And it does not help to blame the drought and the world recession - these may be contributing factors, but they alone are not responsible. And the ethnic system is draining this country of the little it still has.

And it appears evident that even the whites are losing interest. Because if the election campaign preceding the three white by-elections was any indication, then there is an air of lethargy and dis-interest prevailing among this population group too - a group which was always very intent on the maintenance of its so-called identity and culture. And of this there is no doubt: it is meaningless in a country such as ours to see Mr Sarel Becker (HNP), Mr Frans van Zyl (NP) and Mr Stefaans Malan (RP) contesting an ethnic election. Instead the election contest should be

fought between a Sarel Becker, a Theo Ben Gurirab and a Gerson Veil.

A REAL CONTEST

Such an election would result not only in interest, but even enthusiasm on the part of most political parties. And in such a contest, ethnic differences would quickly be forgotten in the interests of seeing which of the political parties would win the support of the constituencies concerned. And this would be a real contest - not a sham, as is presently the case.

something sacrosanct, as something not to be tampered with, changed or amended.

the ethnic system is a failure - totally and utterly - and those still clinging to this outmoded, dated and in fact highly discriminatory system, will be forced to relinquish it sooner or later.

Sooner, we trust.

**THE PEOPLE OF
THIS COUNTRY
DID NOT CHOOSE
THE SYSTEM WITH
WHICH THEY HAVE
BEEN SADDLED.**

**THEY DO NOT
WANT AG 8 OR
THE ETHNIC
SYSTEM WHICH IS
RESPONSIBLE FOR
THE RUINATION
OF OUR COUNTRY**

It seems however, that notwithstanding whatever undeniable proof is placed before the South African Government as to the absolute failure of the ethnic system in this country - that Government will continue to regard it as

MARAIS PREDICTS DEMISE OF MUDGE'S PARTY

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 25 Jun 83 p 50

[Text]

WINDHOEK: The election campaign for the white ethnic by-elections which took place on Wednesday of this week, was characterised by a lack of enthusiasm, and even lethargy, on the part of 'white' voters. When one thinks back to the packed political meetings of the past, which were alive (sometimes too alive) and full of excitement, one is forced to the conclusion that while many whites, in the past, cared about politics, most were then politically involved in fact, nowadays there is a general air of boredom.

One gets the feeling that the average voter does not care one way or another which white party gains the seat.

This week there were three public meetings, held by each of the respective white parties participating in the by-election.

The turnout at the Republican Party meeting on Tuesday night was good, with a virtually full house. The National Party meeting on Monday night was very poorly attended, and the HNP turnout, only slightly better.

'Vote NP - Stay a Power' were

the signs put up at the National Party meeting. On the platform were Mr Jannie de Wet, Mr Kosie Pretorius, Mr Vic Verster (candidate for Pionierspark), and Mr Frans van Zyl (candidate for Windhoek West).

Mr Vic Verster made a brief speech, and he accurately pinpointed one thing: he asked why it was necessary for candidates in the election to go from door to door to check whether voters were registered. Why could the voters not see to this themselves, he asked. And indeed, this too is symptomatic of the lethargy which prevails among the whites. They just cannot be bothered to go to the trouble of registering themselves. This too, would not have been the case some years ago.

One should not have to plead with the voters to vote, added Mr Verster.

Little of any merit was said by the candidates in this election, most of whom spent their speaking time on their opposition.

And although most parties have stated at their meetings 'You know what we stand for...' this is not in fact the case - at least not as far as the National Party and Republican Party are concerned. The HNP, of this there is no doubt, are unwavering, but their policy is not a popular one.

At the HNP meeting the slogan was, as usual 'He who wants to live, must fight, he who fights will live'. On the platform were Mr Jaap Marais, leader of

the HNP, Mr Sarel Becker (candidate for Windhoek West) and Mr Willie Krügel (candidate for Pionierspark).

Mr Marais, in his speech, quoted often from the book he has just written, and which was on sale at the meeting, and also criticised the fact that the SWAPO movement was allowed to operate in this country, while its military wing was fighting against South Africa. He went on to say that the question most whites would ask was 'Is it not too late?' But he added, it was never too late for people to fight for their lives.

Mr Marais also criticised the National Party, giving the history of their actions since the days of the Prime Minister's Advisory Board. What remained of the National Party principles and morality, asked Mr Marais, and he answered himself, saying there was nothing left.

The State Council, he added, was "doomed to failure", and at least in this respect Mr Marais was right. Dr van Niekerk he added, stating that the Administrator Generals in this country stayed an average period of two years, would probably leave sooner.

Mr Mudge, continued Mr Marais, with his usual biting sarcasm was what he called a 'muisvoël' - 'die voëls dink hy's 'n muis, en die muis dink hy's 'n voël'. The RP, he added, would not be with us for much longer.

At the Republican Party

meeting on Tuesday night, chaired by a 'witty' Dr Jan Spies, Mr Stalla Botha (candidate for Pionierspark) praised the voters of that constituency in an obvious bid to win support. But he had little else to say for himself. The candidate for Windhoek West, Mr Stefaans Malan, who is a very sincere, but at the same time, naive person, said that it was the 'nicest' election campaign he had yet been involved in.

In 1980 said Mr Malan, the Republican Party had lost the election, because of the National Party's accusation that the DTA wished to open schools and hospitals to all races. Now he heard, added Mr Malan, that the schools in Windhoek West would be open to all, but the National Party did not tell their voters about this fact.

Throughout his speech he referred to the National Party as a 'dividing factor'. On the other hand the Republican Party he said, offered the people a 'safe' future. The RP had taken voters into their confidence all along and they were "working for a better future by hard work and consistent contact and confiding with Alliance friends."

The RP he added, was the only party which could take the voters 'responsibly' into the future.

CSO: 3400/1579

AG 8 SETS STAGE FOR WAR, 'OBSERVER' CLAIMS

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 25 Jun 83 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] Policital expediency created in June 1980 Africa's most monstrous constitutional abortion which, very fortunately, was the fate of a handful of people, for if it would have been imposed on a country with a large human reservoir, it would have led to one of the bloodiest revolutions in the continent's history.

That monstrosity became known as AG 8 which created 11 ethnic communes for our country, a master blueprint in apartheid which could easily be enforced on account of the fact that the overwhelming number of the ethnic leaders are tribalists with no national vision. They could consequently be bought, for it is an undeniable fact that AG 8 did not bring any social upliftment, but entrenched the positions of the tribalists and vastly contributed to their lifestyles which are totally out of proportion with their corresponding yield, if there is a yield at all.

That proclamation which became law in the winter of 1980 was conceived by South Africa, and fervently embraced by stooges in South West Africa who were, and still are too ready to promote South Africa's cause and to do her bidding for it means great individual benefits.

The country was now launched on the road to bankruptcy, not only politically but financially too. South Africa thus achieved her aim to divide the people of South West Africa for many years to come, which is a considerable factor in her strategic planning because destabilisation of Southern Africa, and if possible of Central Africa, is presently her most compelling need. She needs time and civil strife, which will slow the watch and could provide her with her urgently required necessity - time, as long as civil strife does not occur inside of her own borders.

In the short term thus, a brilliant South African strategy, but in the long term probably the most perilous creation ever in the sub-continent of Africa.

By making use of the potential dangers constituted by the Soviet Bloc, by propagating those potential dangers, by becoming hysterical about them, and by blaming the Soviet Bloc for the ailments of the sub-continent, South Africa launched her multi-pronged strategy - and it could work for her if she is given another ten years, but she does not have another ten years.

Political conception results in physical action. You need moving space for that, and that is where our country plays the key role for South Africa - a flank running deep into Southern Africa with an Atlantic springboard and a God-given strip of land called the Caprivi jutting horizontally through a large part of the sub-continent.

Thus, AG 8 was never conceived to protect minority rights, and to give body to the pious exhortation of "cultural heritages" of what are called "peoples". That is an eye-blinder, a lot of hog-wash, for the bigger issue is South African survival, and to secure a tenure. The emphasis was placed on the ethnic commune in South West Africa which must be protected from the Communists, in the South African parlance.

South Africa cannot hope to sustain her political objectives unless she has above her own country, land, in which she can move freely and where she can dictate. Behind her and next to her she does not need it for there are only oceans.

Thus, a blueprint was created to impoverish us and bring final division in our ranks, to make of us a medley of ethnic communes hating one another and ready to launch civil war. The world can now be told "look, I must be there to protect the people, and to see to it that there is no dangerous incursion of the dreaded communist shadow in the form of the Cuban mechanised troops".

And she succeeds with this propaganda, for a forgetful world no longer takes cognisance of the fact that the Cubans have arrived precisely on account of the destabilizing motives of South Africa.

Thus, the stage is set for war. And war is coming, big and bloody. It will be the gravest lie to tell the people otherwise. It does not require a denouement to arrive at this inference. A matter so beautifully conceived, so meticulously planned, will have its eventual catastrophic consequence.

Do not fret about it. It is coming.

'OBSERVER' LABELS WHITE BY-ELECTIONS 'FARCE'

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 25 Jun 83 p 14

[Text] **WINDHOEK:** As predicted by this newspaper, the white by-elections were won by the National Party - all three constituencies were retained by them. It was our contention that the elections were a waste of time and money, apart from being an ethnic exercise - none of which this country can afford at present.

But the greatest irony of all was that Mr Dirk Mudge, leader of the Republican Party, who claimed to be disillusioned with the ethnic system, decided to participate when it was clear that they would remain National Party seats. Were it not for the fact that the Republican Party and Herstigte Nasionale Party decided to participate, then the seats could merely have been filled by the National Party, and no expense would have been incurred.

But these three by elections in Grootfontein, Pionierspark and Windhoek West

respectively, also showed the prevailing lack of interest among the whites in sectarian politics. Many people did not bother to register, others did not bother to vote although they were registered, and neither was there any great drive on the part of any of the parties to visit people door-to-door.

In addition to which the percentage polls have dropped considerably since the 1980 ethnic elections, where some enthusiasm was still shown on the part of the whites. At no stage during these three by elections, did the percentage poll reach above 48 percent.

At a public meeting on Tuesday night, Mr Stefaans Malan, RP candidate for Windhoek West, blamed the National Party accusation that the DTA stood for integrated hospitals and schools, for the Republican Party's 1980 election loss. This year it appears, the Republican Party is ascribing its defeat to the dissolution of the National Assembly

when the truth of the matter is, they should not have participated in the elections at all, at least if they were intent on salvaging their own credibility.

The HNP on the other hand, made a pathetic showing, the highest number of votes polled by any of their candidates being Mr Sarel Becker in Windhoek West with 326 votes.

Mr Mudge said after the results had become known that many voters had refused to vote not because they had it against the RP but because they were disillusioned with the present constitutional system. If Mr Mudge had prior knowledge of this fact, then he should have refused to participate in an ethnic election, but he obviously thought, erroneously however, that the RP had a gone chance of winning at least one of the three seats.

Yet the RP participated willingly in the by elections, and in so

doing, cost the taxpayer quite a bit of money - since it is their money which goes towards the financing of such ethnic exercises.

The full results of the by elections held on Wednesday, are as follows:

★ PIONIERSPARK

Botha, C.J. (RP) 982
Krugel Willie (HNP) 88
Verster V.J. (NP) 1272
NP Majority: 390
Percentage poll: 47,7 %

★ WINDHOEK WEST

Malan SF (RP) 556
Becker S.J. (HNP) 326
Van Zyl, F (NP) 1141
NP Majority: 585
Percentage Poll: 46%

★ GROOTFONTEIN

Liebenberg CJ (NP) 875
Ernst H.J. (RP) 350
Harmse D.J. (HNP) 217
NP Majority: 525
Percentage Poll: 43,4%

CSO: 3400/1579

LABOR PARTY LEADER DEFENDS APARTHEID'S AG 8

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 25 Jun 83 p 50

[Text]

WINDHOEK: It was the fashion today to blame both the Second Tier Authorities and the 'ghost' of AG 8, for the debts in this country and the ineffective services which were rendered, said Mr L.J. (Barney) Barnes, leader of the Labour Party and Chairman of the Coloured Executive Committee, in his budget speech in the Coloured Legislative Assembly this week.

In some cases, added Mr Barnes, there was reason to believe in these accusations, since the Thirion Commission had shown that the second tiers were not perfect. However, when one looked objectively at the position of these second tier governments, then he himself found reasons for the right to existence of these authorities.

"I wish to emphasise that this authority wishes to make a healthy and positive contribution to the upliftment of the Coloured people" said Mr Barnes. If financial assistance was restricted, then he added, they would prune in those areas where sacrifices could be made.

Referring to the financial year

1982/83, Mr Barnes said that the needs of the Administration were more than R23-million. He added that negotiations with the Central Government for a loan to cancel the shortfall, was not fruitful.

The income of the Coloured Administration, continued Mr Barnes, showed a healthy tendency when approximately R1,4 million was realised out of own sources. The contribution by the Central Government to the Coloured Administration in 1982/83, namely R12,3 million, had an extremely braking effect on various projects. It was a pity, Mr Barnes continued, that the Coloured Administration did not have the funds in the 1982/83 financial year, in order to ease the housing problem.

Referring to the financial Year 1983/84, Mr Barnes then added that the van Eeden formula which was applied in 1982/83 was unrealistic and made it necessary for the Administration to make sacrifices in standards. For this reason, R50 was given for pensions, R36 per capita for health, and R286 per student for education.

The Income of the Coloured Representative Authority came primarily from own sources and the contributions by the Central Government. The budget for the 1983/84 financial year was a total of R24,2 million which showed an increase of 70 percent, said Mr Barnes. The contribution of the Central Government, he added, had increased by R9,5 million. Income from own sources was R2,4 million.

The Administration, he continued, was trying everything possible to try and find new sources of income. As he had already stated, a loan was considered. Statistics showed he said, that a Coloured family in Windhoek at March 1983 needed at least R331,27 per month to prevent that family from living under the breadline.

Breaking down the expenditure of the budget, Mr Barnes said it would be distributed as follows:

- ★Secretariat: R2,5 million which included an amount of R1,6 million for housing
- ★Works: R2,1 million
- ★Education and Culture: R10,9 million, which included a contribution from the Central Government of R8,8 million
- ★Agriculture: R213 450,00
- ★Health and Welfare: R8,9 million of which an amount of R5,3 million was to be used for Health, and a contribution of R1,3 million from the Central Government for Welfare.

Mr Barnes added that he felt the budget was realistic, and had attempted to place the financial affairs of the Administration on a healthy footing.

Will Take Part in The Effort

WINDHOEK: The Coloured Labour Party of Mr L.J. (Barney) Barnes has decided to participate in the so-called State Council proposed by the

Administrator General, provided that certain aspects are clarified. Mr Barnes said on Tuesday of this week that they would be prepared to participate provided this body could make a meaningful contribution in the interests of the country and its people. If the Labour Party he continued, found that there was any attempt at a form of unilateral declaration of independence, then they would reject the State Council and would withdraw.

Mr Barnes also requested that the meeting of the State Council be open to the public and the press, in order to prevent that it developed into a body which will be rejected because the people were unaware of what was being planned or said inside.

Mr Barnes added that the Labour Party, at its annual congress on June 18, had decided that if the constitution drawn up by the State Council was rejected in a referendum, then the State Council would once again be given an opportunity to look at the constitution and try and make it more acceptable.

Mr Barnes continued to say that his party had also made it conditional, that should the State Council have a detrimental effect on the implementation of Resolution 435, then they would reject such a body.

Mr Barnes added that it was so that "if you participate in the State Council, then you will be in trouble, and serious trouble too, and if you do not participate you can also land in trouble." The Labour Party had decided that it would be less trouble to participate in the State Council.

Mr Barnes added that it had to be emphasised that the Labour Party would not be interested in participating in the State Council if there was DTA domination and any form of manipulating by the DTA, as had happened in the past.

BUSINESSMAN LEAKS CONFIDENTIAL REPORT ON SAD STATE OF ECONOMY

Finance Secretary's Report

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 25 Jun 83 pp 32-36

[Excerpts]

WINDHOEK: Obviously stunned, 54 people listened at a news conference held in the Kalahari Sands on Monday afternoon to what the Secretary for Finance, Dr Johan Jones, has to say on the country's economic situation - a statement which appals, for it tells the country in no uncertain terms where it stands, and that it is heading at the present rate towards total economic destruction.

In the confidential report which was apparently not intended for public dissemination but which fell into the hands of Mr Eric Lang, a Windhoek businessman, who is presently one of the more public-spirited people of our country, Dr Jones minces no words - "the present constitutional dispensation in terms of which representative authorities (the apartheid ethnic governments, as the Observer calls them) are permitted to feed like parasites on the fruits of the land, without control or supervision, and without making a corresponding yield, are fast

busy leading to the destruction of the entire South West Africa".

Mr Lang admitted that the report was a confidential one, that it was not released for public dissemination, but he assured the press, he did not obtain that paper in what he called 'any underhand manner' but he refused to

say how it had come into his possession. He emphasised the fact that if the report had been given to him, for his perusal, he would not have released it publicly, but there was no such cooperation and he had decided that in view of what was said in that report, the country was fully entitled to know its contents.

Most of the 54 people were members of the public, including some very prominent names in industry and business, and people who should be commended for having the courage to attend such a conference because Mr Lang is resented by the Establishment, for his remarks are too close to the bone.

In his opening speech before he read the document, he said that it was a crucial report. In the past he had been accused that Lang was overreacting, that he was irresponsible and that his allegations were without foundation.

What he was about to do would refute those allegations and would show that the realities were far uglier than the pictures he had painted in the past.

He had analysed the Budget tabled by the Administrator General and it would be an understatement if he would call that budget reckless and a farce.

If the present budget, said Mr Lang before he read the document, would be carried through, it would take SWA closer to the threshold where

any attempted change in course would tear at the very fabric of society.

Mr Lang said that what was in his hands was an official document by the Department of Finance and a paper presented to the Administrator General on May 16, shortly before the Budget was tabled. Those who would care to go through the document, he said, would share his concern about the country. In his opinion it was the most explosive paper this country had seen in its recent history and it was in the interests of the public that he should release it. After stressing he did not obtain the report by dubious means, he then set out to read the report.

Here follows the report:

It is clear that expenditure is already substantially outside of the financial ability of the Central Government in SWA and it could be expected that after the lapse of several years, totally outside the control of the Central Government.

It could be proved according to representatives of SA's Department of Finance that average deficits over a long term of more than three percent of the GNP is undesirable and that shortages of more than five percent are impossible to recover. Presently South West Africa's loan obligations to balance the budget, is already in the vicinity of 10 percent of the GNP. It was R1 432.1-million in 1981 which is 12 percent.

An own generation of funds as a share of the total finance needs is on the decrease. In the financial year 1979/80 this share was 85 percent, and by 1987/88 it would have decreased to 29 percent. Even if provision is made for an annual contribution by the SA Government, substantial deficits could be expected all the time which will have to be made good by means of loans.

Loan funds are increasingly applied to redeem current expenditure, once more a violation of one of the most important norms as prescribed by the SA Department of Finance.

The following table shows the expected percentage of the total expected expenditure which will be covered by 1983/84 and 1987/88. As can be seen, this percentage is decreasing, and in the long term it will be less than 30 percent, which is a very poor position for a developing country.

It is clear that the Government of South West Africa will have to make provision for a large amount of expenditure in the future, and will have to find the means to finance this expenditure.

With Africa's rapidly growing population, the Government of South West Africa will have to find the means to finance the debt in 1983/84, and in 1987/88, the debt will be R244 million, and the interest on the debt will be R244 million in 1985/86.

It is clear that the Government of South West Africa will have to find the means to finance the debt in 1983/84, and in 1987/88, the debt will be R244 million, and the interest on the debt will be R244 million in 1985/86.

South West Africa will reach the point where the financial year 1983/84 (starting next year) will already constitute 69 percent of its current revenue. State debts are growing.

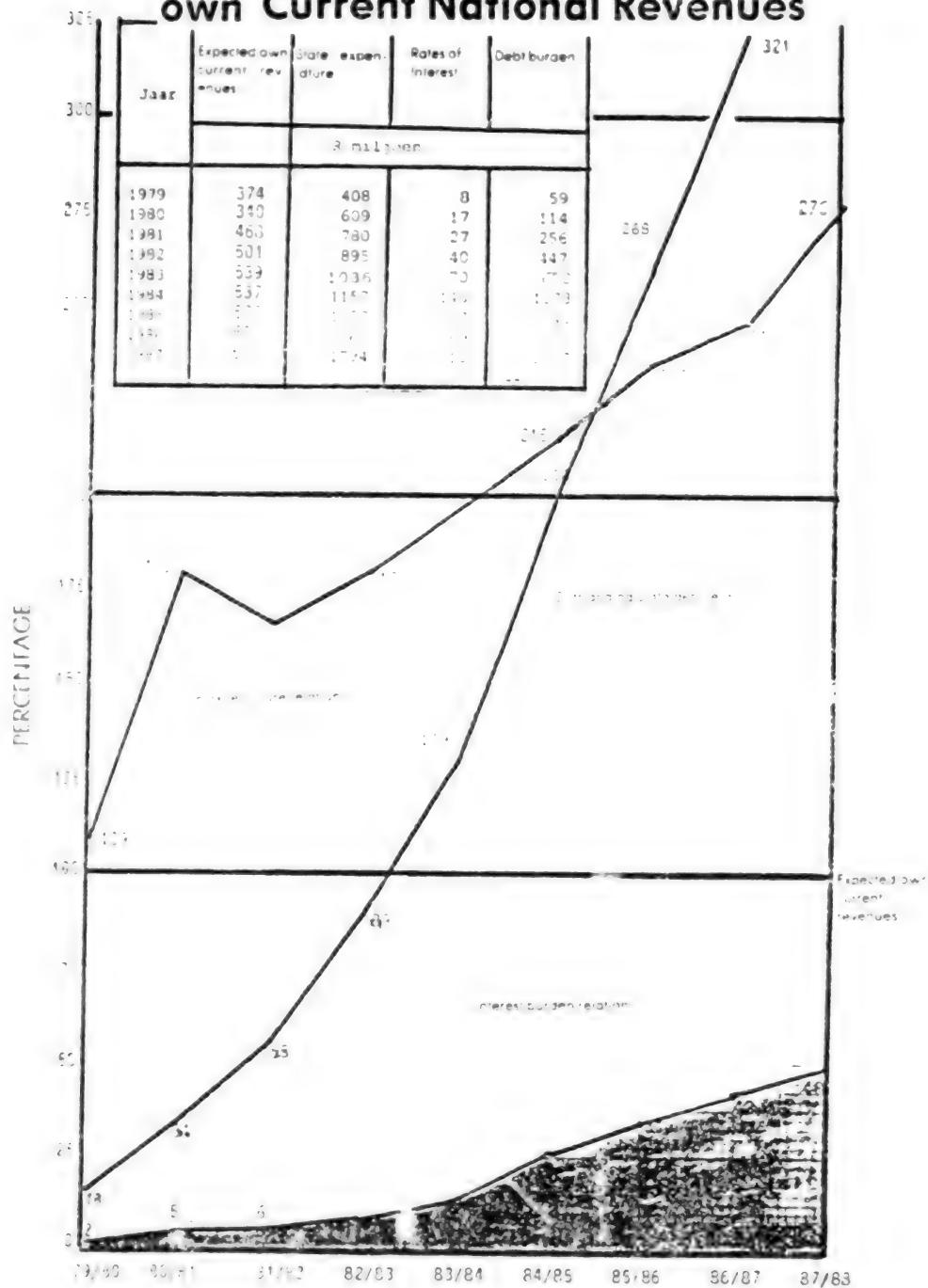
State debts could in the next four years, become four times as high as the expected annual own income of SWA. The interest burden could reach the high mark of 48 percent by 1987/88. The core of the problem is the relationship between State expenditure and current revenue. Since 1979/80 the State of South West Africa could not succeed to keep its household bill within the framework of its revenue. It would appear, as if in the present financial year, State expenditure will break through the barrier to become twice as high as revenue.

Presently available funds are scarcely sufficient to pay the salaries of civil servants, which constitutes 60 percent of current expenditure. If this tendency continues, State expenditure will be within four years, two and a three quarter times above current income, and current income will then no longer be ample to even pay for the salaries of civil servants.

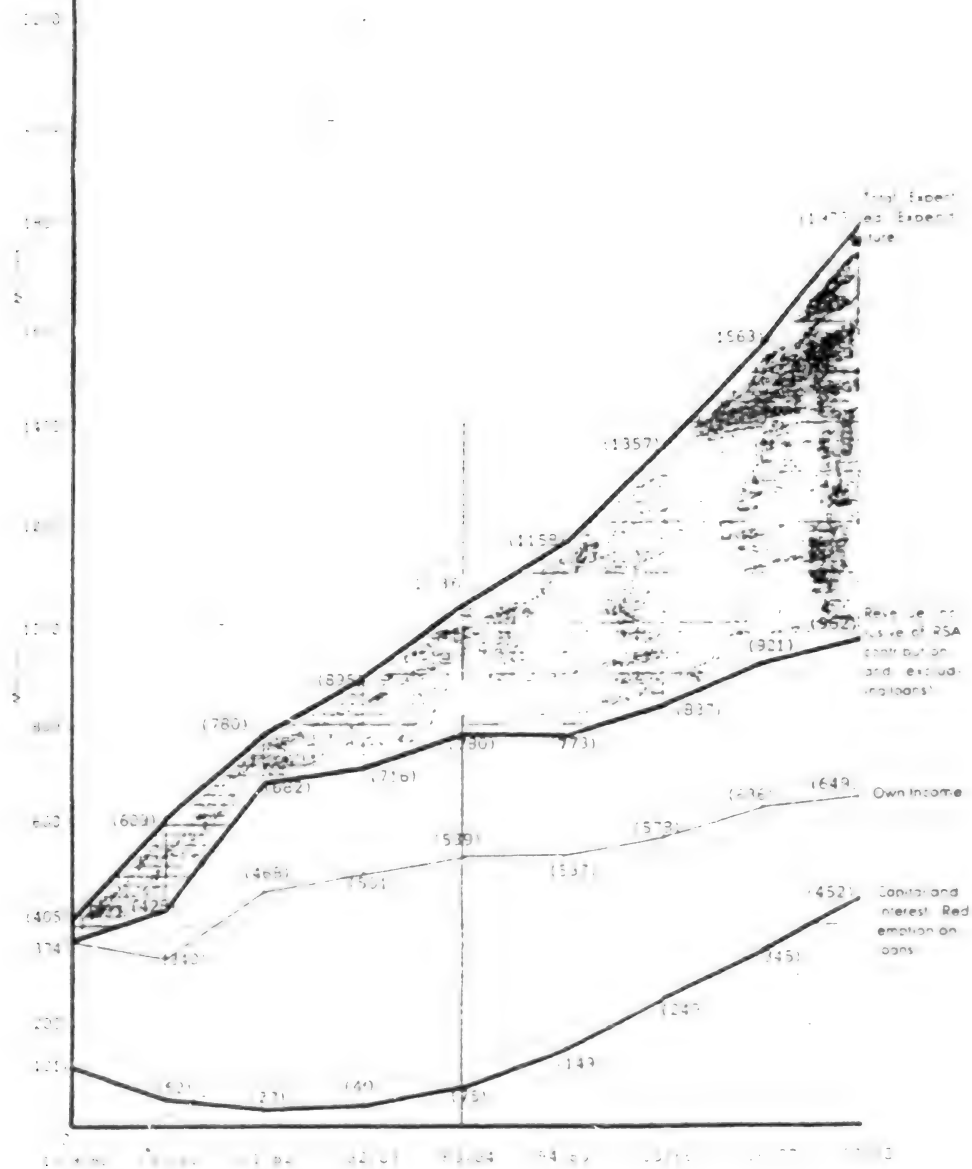
According to the tables (submitted by Dr Jones in his report), South West Africa will have within a few years, an expected outstanding debt which will overshadow most other countries in the world. For example in Africa there was in 1981, only one country, namely Mauritania, which had a debt of more than 100 percent of national revenue. In 1987 South West Africa is expected to break through that 100 percent barrier where its burden of debt will be 100 percent above its national revenue.

South West Africa could owe more money in 1985 than Israel and Zaire. The reasons for this deplorable financial position is firstly that the

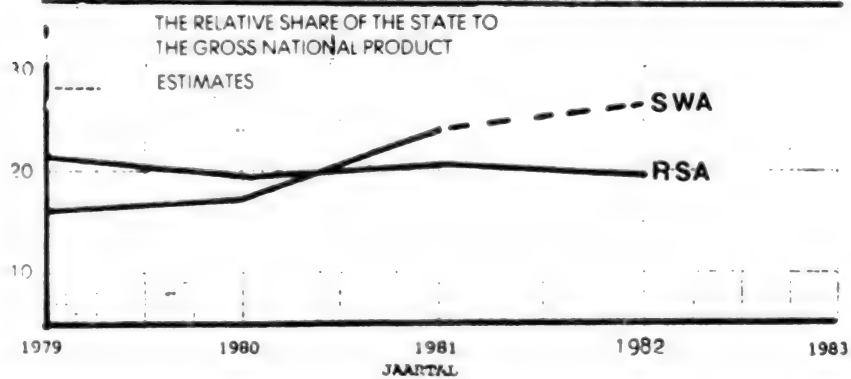
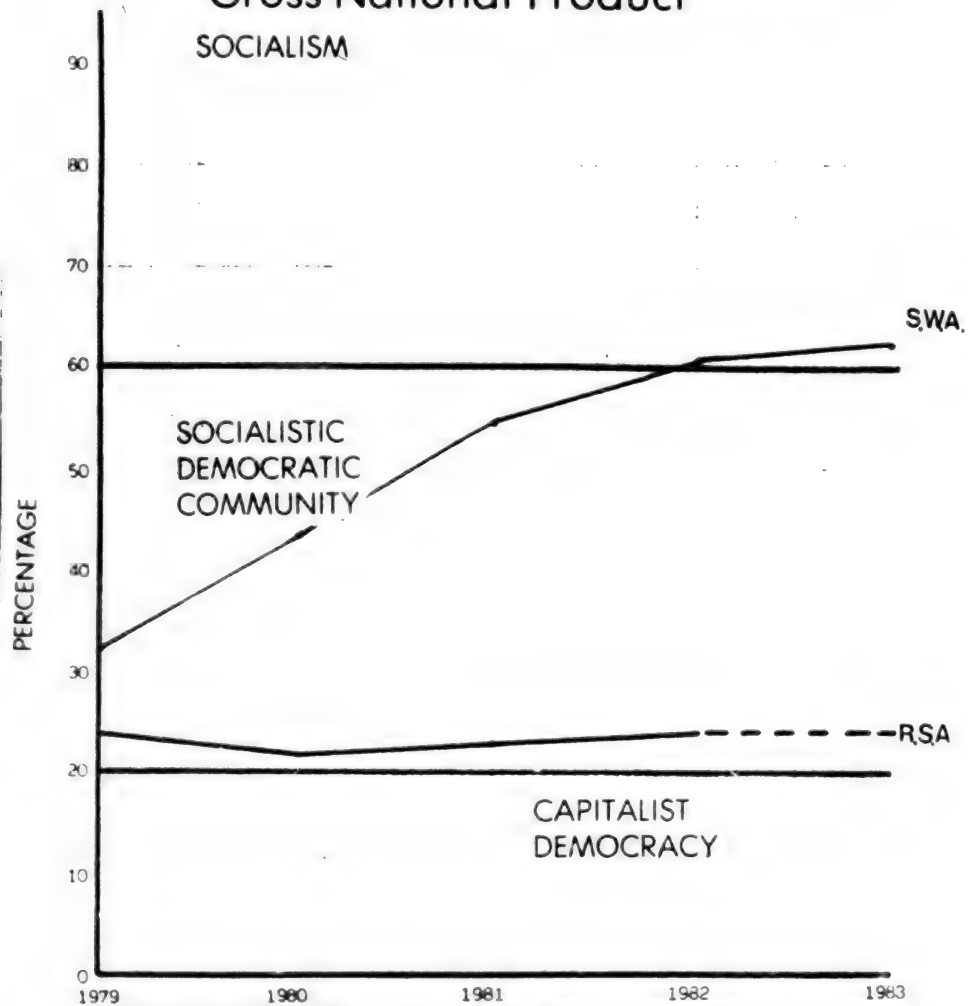
State Expenditure, Outstanding State Debts and Interest Costs in relation to the expected own Current National Revenues



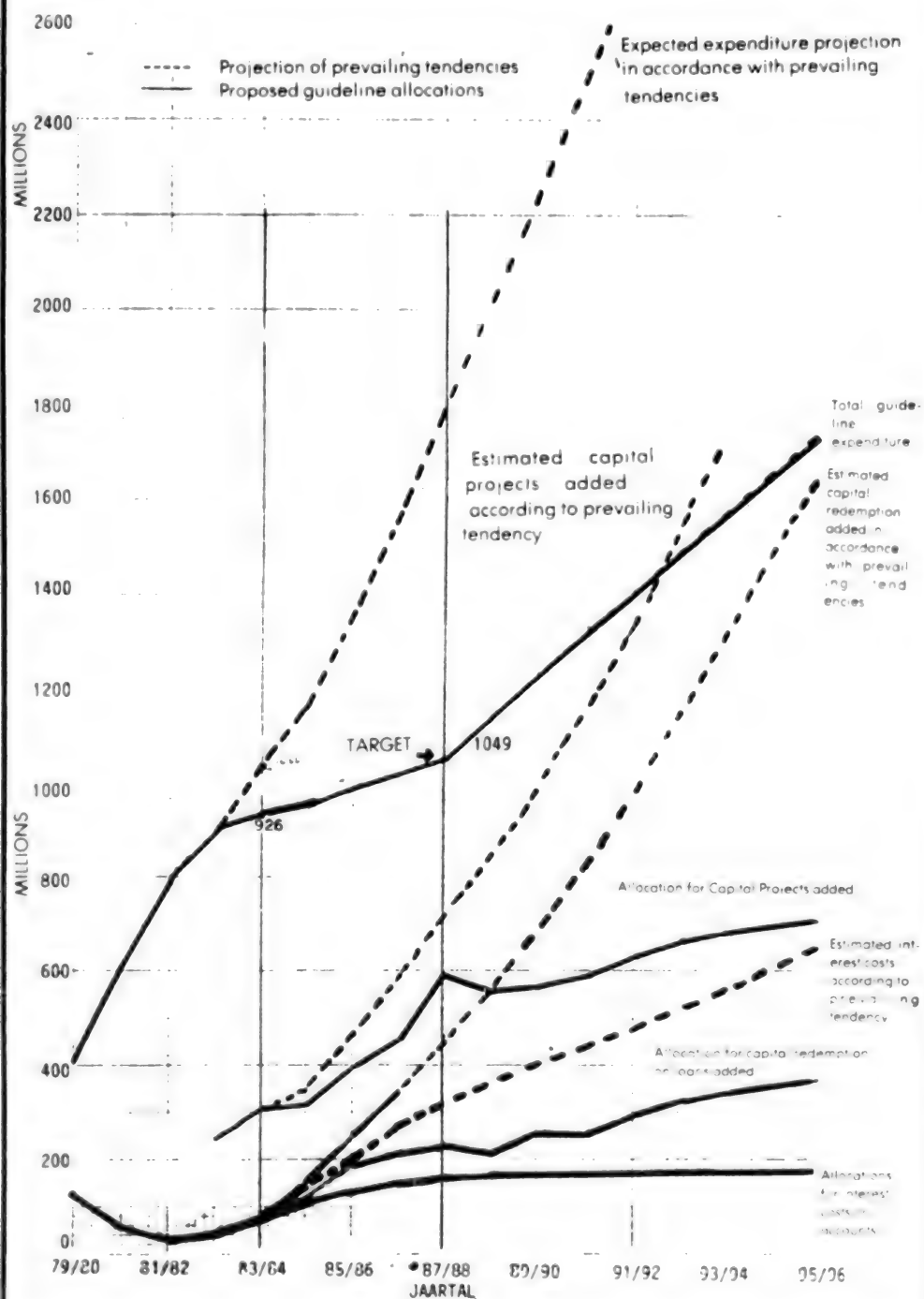
State Revenue and Expenditure 1979/80 to 1987/88



State expenditure as percentage of the Gross National Product



PROPOSED EXPENDITURE GUIDELINES IN COMPARISON
WITH PREVAILING TENDENCIES 1979/80 to 1995/96



standards of living in SWA are without proportion to the ability of the country. South West Africa is living far beyond its abilities in regard to the standard of services provided by the State. South West Africa compares favourably with other developing countries in regard to the infrastructure and quality of service yielded by the State on virtually all terrains.

In the past this high standard was enjoyed only by a handful of privileged people, and pressure had come into being that other sectors should share in it. Expansion of this high service for the entire population of the country is simply not possible within the financial position of the country, and as a result standards will have to decrease.

Unforeseen expenditure are inevitable in any household, and already various additional appropriations had to be made. Unforeseen appropriations to the present budget can be as high as R173-million. A large component of these appropriations is of course drought aid and to a large extent the country relied on an additional amount to come from SA which did not happen.

However the largest appropriation is coming from imperative adjustments to formula adjustments of representative authorities. The present government system falls short of the financial situation of these representative authorities. The situation will become worse unless something is done to revise the present constitutional dispensation.

Some of the requests for money by these representative authorities have no merits, and these monies are being asked for inferior

projects which have no relation whatsoever with the merits of a project.

The country's pattern of expenditure shows a rising rather than a decreasing tendency, illustrating that the present government in the present constitutional dispensation is not capable to enforce financial discipline on the lower authorities. The republic of South Africa will have to accept responsibility and liability for this unsatisfying state of affairs, and for the present constitutional dispensation.

The ever increasing pattern of expenditure of the State is busy creating a material threat for the survival of free enterprise and democracy in South West Africa.

Within five years, South West Africa has increased its State expenditure at a percentage of its Gross National Product from 32,5 percent in 1979/80 to as high as 62 percent in the present financial year.

South West Africa no longer qualifies as a capitalist democracy, neither as a socialist democracy, but the country could be classified as a fully fledged socialist economy. It is to be doubted if a democracy and private enterprise could survive under such a dispensation. It is in the interests of SWA and the free world that this situation be rectified.

Since 1980, SWA is deliberately engaged to give the State an ever increasing role in the economy. Within a period of only three years, the relative share of the State in the GNP is being increased from about 14 percent to 22 percent in 1981.

Ethnic Parasites

The inefficient involvement of the State in the economy could be traced to the level of the representative authorities. It is not necessary to pre-empt the report of the Thirion Commission to arrive at this inference. It appears from the tables submitted that the formula appropriations from the Central authority to second tier authorities, are closely associated with the numbers of people of these groups, and definitely not with the ability of those authorities to provide their own revenue resources and increase productivity.

The own generation of funds by these second tier authorities, is with the exception of the whites, inadequate and totally out of proportion with the numbers of people. The yearly adjustment of the formula amount in order to make good deficits in the accounts of these second tier authorities, without a corresponding increase in productivity, constitute one of the causes of SWA's financial dilemma.

The latest budget abounds with examples of the inability of the second tier authorities not to

comply with the budgeted amounts made available to them and already they have built up millions in deficits.

The present constitutional dispensation in terms of which representative authorities are allowed to feed like parasites on the fruits of the land without any control or supervision and without a corresponding return by these authorities, is fast busy leading to the destruction of the entire country.

If this message has penetrated to the Government in SWA that it should drastically prune its activities and must start to rationalise, it is also desirable to state certain objectives which must be achieved:

— loans made must be limited to 3 percent of the expected Gross National Product. It is accepted that SWA will at least have a real rate of growth of 3 percent per year;

— capital projects must constitute about 25 percent of the total expected expenditure and must be at least more than the expected loan programme;

— expenditure for 1987/88 must be limited to R1

...the present budget must be reduced by seven per cent and this must be enforced.

After Mr Lang had concluded reading these sections of the report, he said that if those who had listened to him found what they had heard shocking, he wanted to allow himself the liberty to state that what he had read was based on an optimistic three percent growth. In his view, said Mr Lang, there would be a negative growth rate if the country stayed on its present course.

Lang Wants Answers

Tribalism, said Mr Lang, was the cancer of Africa, and he asked if SWA could afford institutionalising that disease.

He asked to cite another glaring example: in the financial year 1973/4 SWA's own revenue constituted 86 percent of the total revenue but in the present financial year according to the budget this had dropped to 40 percent, while the official figure was 52 percent, which included a

Customs and Excise contribution of R250 million which he too believed, was unrealistic.

Mr Lang said he had reason to believe that the confidential Jones Report was handed to the SA Cabinet, but just to make sure that this was the case, he had sent a copy of the report to Mr Roelof Botha head of Foreign Affairs, and to the leader of the Opposition, Dr van Zyl Slabbert. He said they could not blame the South West Africans if the latter were thinking that it was SA's strategy to recolonise SWA economically.

"I do not know if this is true, but I would like answers to the following questions:

- ★ Why did the Administrator General not show this report to senior civil servants?
- ★ why has this report not been given to the Policy and Advisory Committee on Economic Affairs?
- ★ Has this report been given to the SA Cabinet, and if so, why did SA allow the budget to go through in that event?
- ★ How does the Administrator General explain the difference between the budget and Dr Jones' report?
- ★ In view of this report is it fair that South West Africans must pay the price?

Mr Lang said crisis management was needed and an immediate and thorough analysis of the economy. Maybe the solution was to send the country a dynamic and competent administrator to help the Administrator General to clean up the mess, for said Mr Lang, the alternative was too ghastly to contemplate.

The report Mr Lang said, showed quite clearly that the system of 11 ethnic governments was one of the country's major problems. He believed that the Broekesma report on health in SWA likewise reflected this conclusion but that report was also kept secret.

Mr Lang said the name of the SWA disease was 'political spending'.

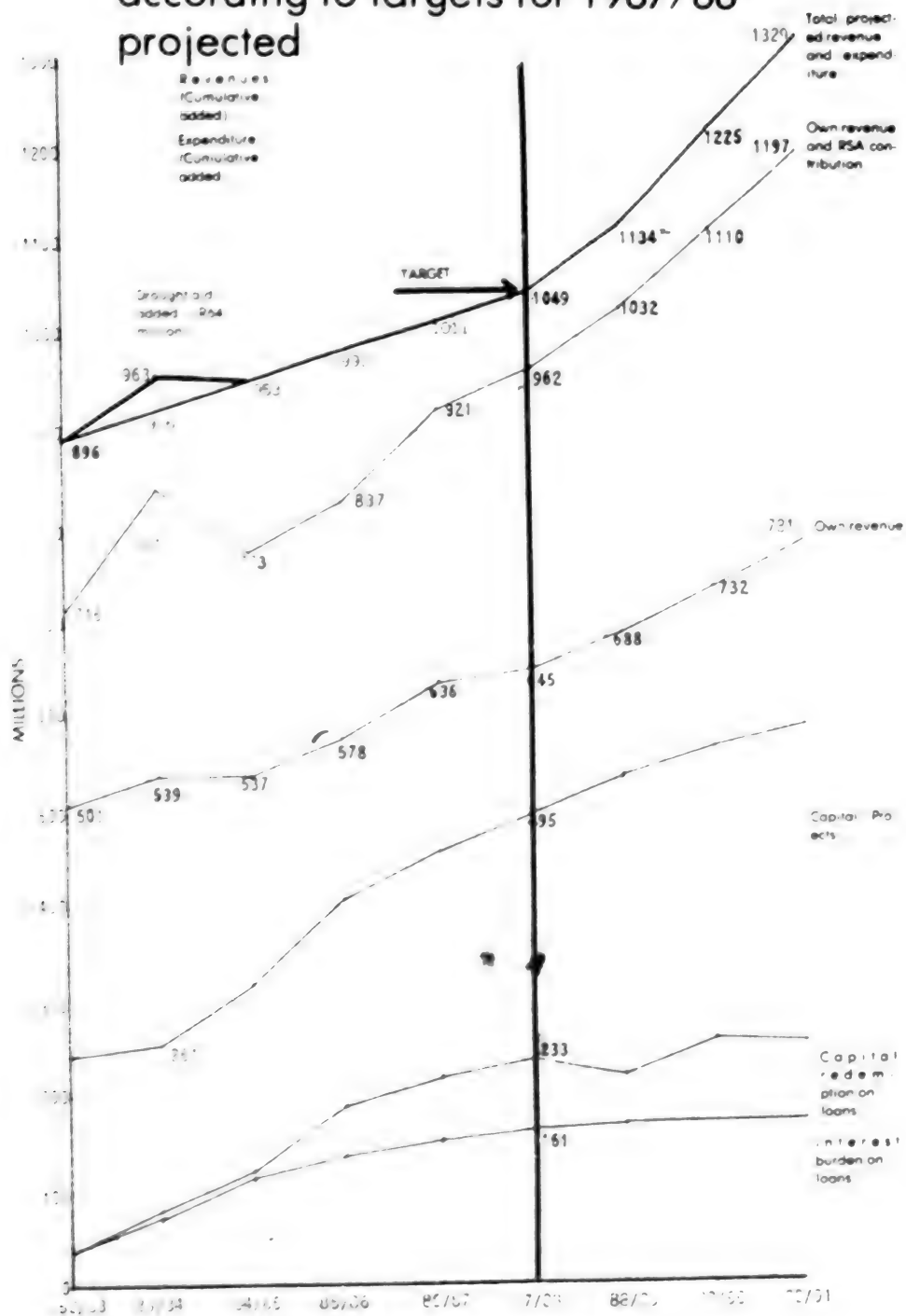
The country was paying dearly for politicians, local and South African, who wanted to buy their way out of tricky situations, spending millions on political experiments and buying the goodwill of a minority group.

The Jones Report which was made public by a Windhoek businessman, Mr Eric Lang at a news conference on Monday of this week, warns of the damage that could ensue for existing infrastructure if the present financial tendencies should continue.

That of course is a very pertinent warning because at the present rate there will simply no longer be any money for the maintenance of those projects already in existence like our roads, which constitute one of the few things of which the country can be proud. They were planned in the Fifties, executed in record time, and providing SWA with the finest road network in the world considering its small population.

The Jones Report is quite clear about these perils to the infrastructure.

Proposed State Expenditure pattern for 1983/84 to 1990/91 according to targets for 1987/88 projected



PROPOSED SOURCE AND APPLICATION OF STATE FUNDS IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE A PROJECTED
TARGET IN 1987/88 SO THAT LOANS INCURRED SHOULD NOT BE MORE THAN 3 PERCENT
OF THE EXPECTED GNP AND CAPITAL PROJECTS AT LEAST
25 PERCENT OF THE BUDGET

R'000

	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91
REVENUES									
Direct Taxation	176,230	183,630	184,775	215,875	262,575	262,575	288,833	317,716	349,488
Indirect Taxation	74,745	105,629	102,072	112,279	123,506	135,856	149,442	164,386	180,835
Customs and Excise	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
Contribution by RSA	215,000	240,822	236,000	259,000	285,000	313,000	344,000	378,000	416,000
Development obligations	- - -	105	115	125	135	145	160	176	194
Sub Total	715,975	780,186	772,962	837,279	921,216	961,576	1,032,435	1,110,278	1,196,507
Loans	191,000	146,000	180,000	155,000	90,000	87,000	102,000	115,000	182,000
TOTAL	906,975	926,186	952,962	992,279	1,011,216	1,048,576	1,134,435	1,225,278	1,328,507
EXPENDITURE									
Interest on loans	39,522	70,280	110,240	113,117	150,684	161,356	164,536	168,825	168,645
Capital redemption on loans		5,132	8,982	52,741	64,874	71,368	52,000	89,324	4,013
Capital project (25 percent)	203,666	185,447	198,250	220,000	241,050	262,000	284,000	306,000	332,000
Current expenditures	651,689	665,327	635,490	586,421	554,658	553,852	633,899	661,129	743,849
TOTAL	894,877	926,186	952,962	992,279	1,011,216	1,048,576	1,134,435	1,225,278	1,328,507
Present Draft Budget		1,035,884							
Accrued debt burden	447,349	588,117	759,135	861,394	886,520	902,152	1,004,152	1,119,152	1,251,520
Current revenues (R-mil)	501	539	537	578	636	649	688	732	781
Debt Burden as Percentage of Revenue	89	109	141	149	139	139	146	153	160
Gross National Product (R-mil)	1,480	1,660	1,890	2,160	2,460	2,800	3,200	3,640	4,150
State expenditures as percentage of GNP	60	62	50	46	41	37	35	34	32

Van Niekerk's Reaction

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 25 Jun 83 p 37

[Text]

WINDHOEK: The Administrator General, Dr Willie van Niekerk, has reacted to the departmental document issued to the press by Mr Eric Lang, Windhoek businessman, earlier in the week, and which revealed some shocking facts about the economy of South West Africa. Dr van Niekerk said that it was being alleged that the Budget speech for 1983 did not reflect the true facts as set out in this document - however, he added, it should be borne in mind that the same team which prepared the aforementioned document was responsible for the preparation of the Budget speech.

Continuing his statement, Dr van Niekerk said that the document of May 16 which was released by Mr Lang to the press, referred to serious problems which could arise if large scale loan financing of the budget should continue for too long.

This view, he defended, was also referred to in the Budget speech, and he quoted: "The biggest portion of the budget deficit of R233 million, namely R180 million, will again like last year, be covered by long term

loans on the SA and foreign capital markets. Since certain loans to the amount of R5 million must first be redeemed, this really implies a net loan figure of R175 million. The SA authorities fortunately have enough faith in the future of SWA to guarantee the repayment of these loans, which means that we will not experience any problems to obtain loan

funds at reasonable rates of interest. This however, does not change the fact, that SWA's budget will, in the long run, not be able to bear the sharply increasing burden of interest and redemption arising from this high level of loan financing, and that it is to be consequently expected that SA could in future be less willing to guarantee such large loan amounts..."

The Administrator General continued to say that it was proposed in the document released by Mr Lang that "the 1983/84 budget be reduced as a first step, to an amount of approximately R926 million, excluding drought assistance. This constitutes a further reduction of 7 percent on the latest budget". After careful consideration,

continued Dr van Niekerk, it was concluded that in the light of this current recession and drought conditions, a reduction of this nature would have subjected the private sector, and particularly the building and constructions industry, to undesirable hardship and would cause further unemployment.

It was then decided, he added, not to implement the cuts proposed, in the present financial year.

The document released by Mr Lang, concluded Dr van Niekerk, was submitted to him by the Department of Finance in order to provide guidelines for future financial policy. "I have taken cognisance of the contents of this document and will give the necessary weight to this in the determination of future financial policy".

U. S. GOVERNMENT INTEREST IN ECONOMY 'DISQUIETING'

Kano SUNDAY TRIUMPH in English 19 Jun 83 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text]

WE find recent reports that the United States Government under President Ronald Reagan has begun to take particular interest in the economic well-being of Nigeria somewhat disquieting. It is of course, not unusual that the foremost Western super-power should monitor closely, political and economic developments in what potentially at least, is the most important nation on the African continent.

But when someone like Mr. Reagan, to whom international politics must be seen through cold-war spectacles, presides over a super-power with a disgraceful history of crude and bloody meddling in the internal affairs of less powerful states, and when that super-power begins to take active interest in the affairs of another sovereign power, then there certainly is cause for concern. Indeed, we will be failing in our duty to both ourselves as patriots and the broad masses of our countrymen, if we neglect to bring this somewhat sinister development to the notice of the Nigerian public. And what is more, this is the second occasion in recent times, that the United States, is being reported as planning to influence in some way, the course of our nation's history.

Is it really in the proper interests of Nigeria that the Reagan administration, as has been reported, should go out of its way to strong-arm the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to extend financial aid to the country in such a manner that the chances of the Shagari administration at the forthcoming elections will not be unduly jeopardized? What exactly have the Americans seen in the Sha-

gari régime to wish that it be returned to power? Or, has there been, all along, a special relationship between the NPN Federal administration and the Reagan government that is yet to be brought to the notice of the Nigerian Public?

We of 'Sunday Triumph' have never particularly sanctioned Nigeria's growing ties with international credit institutions. It is cold comfort that Nigeria needs a whopping seven billion dollars merely to service its debt this year alone, while our foreign exchange earnings will barely cover the amount. It is even less cause for jubilation when one recalls that but for poor economic management and financial profligacy, Nigeria would not have found itself in such a sorry state.

For a country that aspires and claims to lead the struggle against apartheid and colonialism in Africa, Nigeria's increasing vulnerability to imperialist manipulation via the foreign debt trap must be deplored.

RESPONSE TO HARUNA'S CALL FOR RETURN OF MILITARY

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 17 Jun 83 p 7

[Article by Ositadima Anaedu]

[Text] **IN your column, People and Politics issue of 10th June, 1983, you indefensibly made a plea for the return of the military inspite of your pretensions of assuming professional edge of stating the obvious. Your reasons for so doing is that the military cadre are dissatisfied with the civilian government for not giving them the chance to deal with the Chadian and Nigerian conflicts decisively, that is militarily.**

You also mentioned the red-carpet treatment given to Ojukwu the erstwhile Biafran Leader on his return from exile as the other reason why the patience

of the military to remain in the barrack is running out. This adduced reasons is not and will never be the real incentive for the military to blemish once again its professional ethic by entering into the political fray.

Firstly, the issue of border conflicts with neighbouring states have been there ever since independence and throughout nine years of military rule, the army could not deal decisively either militarily or otherwise the skirmishes between Cameroun/Nigeria, Equatorial Guinea/Nigeria, Ghana/Nigeria, Chad/Nigeria, just to mention a few. Therefore the present Chadian and Nigerian border conflict is not an excuse.

Importantly, the declaration of war requires the supportive resolution of the National Assembly at joint sit-

ting, Section 5 sub-section (3). (a) of the constitution, and except with the approval of the Senate no member of the armed forces shall be deployed on combat outside Nigeria, sub-section (3) (b) of the same section. The exercise of the powers of the President as Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces, section 122 sub-section (2), is regulated by the National Assembly, Section 198 sub-section (4) (a).

Therefore, the role of the army in the declaration of war is technical and that of senior army chiefs, advisory. The army is adequately represented by the later in the National Defense Council third schedule, part I section 9, and in a situation of external aggression, consulted for advisory reasons since the operational use of the armed forces lies with the powers of the President, Section 198 sub-section (1). This is moreso

when the preparedness of the nation is not limited to the military alone. A lot more depends on the civilian citizenry who will bear the brunt of the war by channeling the nation's resources and know-how to its execution.

READINESS

In any case the feelings of the army which according to

you is dissatisfied only takes the professional course in that their scope of preparedness is centered in the abstract terms of technical competence of the armed forces which in most cases remains aloof of the inter-locking socio-economic and political situations and the extractive capability of the nation to execute the war.

Is it possible in this era of party and parochial partisanship for the political parties to give their national legislators the unflinching support needed to approve of war with its

implied implications. That is the possibility of invoking the state of emergency section 265 sub-section (3) (a). This is because a nation in war should approach it with single mindedness that will not warrant war campaigns with its attendant deaths and destructions on one hand and intense electioneering campaigns borne out of recrimination and insidious propaganda on the other.

EXAGGERATION

Secondly, you overly exaggerated beyond reason the issue of Ojukwu's red-carpet treatment. And this is not the first time you made such an over-arching generalization. There is no way a person of Ojukwu immense personality will return from exile without arousing such unprecedented reception and emotion by the people, Igbos especially to whom his leadership at a difficult era represented much. And if after thirteen years of self-exile the army is still irked by such spontaneous affection irrespective of partisan loyalties, it means that the army is ignorant of historical experience of give and take attendant with peace after war.

In any case, the prerogative of mercy, section 161 sub-section (1) which is exercised by the President after consultation with the council of state, sub-section (2) is explicit enough and even more emphatic as it regards offences against the armed forces, sub-section (3). The exclusiveness of the president's authority on this matter takes cognisance of the president's essence as the repository of the nation's peace and security.

"Is it possible in this era of party and parochial partisanship for the political parties to give their national legislators the unflinching support needed to approve of war with its implied implications. That is the possibility of invoking the state of emergency section 265 sub-section (3) (a). This is because a nation in war should approach it with single mindedness that will not warrant war campaigns with its attendant deaths and destructions."

ACADEMIC SAYS ARMY SHOULD BE INVOLVED IN ELECTIONS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIA in English 14 Jun 83 p 4

[Text] **EVER** since the Federal Electoral Commission Chairman, Justice Victor Ovie-Whiskey, hinted at the possibility of using the Army during the elections, there have been many reactions ranging from total rejection of the idea to its acceptance as a last resort.

Justice Ovie-Whiskey owes it to this country, to humanity and to history to discharge his duties responsibly by conducting peaceful, free and fair elections.

He should not be intimidated by anybody or group but should be encouraged to take every measure, even if precautionary, that will make the elections acceptable.

Most of those who have commented on this issue are politicians who think of their self-interests rather than the national good.

Nigerians will do a great service to the fatherland by helping the chief to do a good job.

With the current charged atmosphere of politicians wishing to win elections by all means and the prospects of violence, it is imperative for the Army to be involved in the elections.

They should be used with the Mobile police to keep the peace at the two places where violence is most likely to break out during the elections — the polling and counting centres.

It is better for soldiers to man the polling stations from the beginning of the elections than to be called in later when the police cannot cope with the savagery that could ensue.

Recent developments show that most of the politicians are

Machiavellian bent on winning at any cost. To them, the end justifies the means. As long as they grasp power for their parties, they do not care about the loss of lives.

The irony of it is that the common people usually become victims of the scheming and attendant violence of the party stalwarts.

To forestall any ugly developments, the Army and Mobile police should be deployed to guard polling stations and counting centres. This will be to protect the Constitution and save lives.

Violence has been reported, and lives lost, in Borno, Ogun and Kano states. There are accusations and counter-accusations about attempts to rig the elections. Some threaten hell should they lose.

Recently, about one thousand ballot boxes were seized by the police on the Port Harcourt-Owerri road. A state government has printed electoral forms of its own.

In the light of these happenings, the prospects of peaceful, fair and free elections without proper supervision are dim.

The policemen in this country are not many enough to man the polling stations. Estimates put their number at 80,000. It is said that ~~some 45,000~~ more will be needed for the elections.

It will not be possible to train as many before the elections. Most of the police are trained for general duties and are not well-equipped to deal with disturbances.

The Mobile police are well-equipped, but are just too few to supervise the polling all over the country.

Even with their good record, it still took the combined effort of Mobile police from several states to quell the Bulumkuttu riots last year.

It is necessary therefore for the Mobile police and the Army to be used to supervise the elections.

Since the Army swore to protect the Constitution of Nigeria and ensure her political stability, they should be posted to polling stations as watch-dogs.

For instance, two Mobile policemen and three soldiers should be assigned to a polling station. They should be in their posts before voting starts. They should ensure that ballot boxes are empty before the first voter of the day casts his or her vote.

To show that they mean business, they should be heavily armed and ordered to shoot at

those who cause trouble.

Since most of the politicians are after material gains, they will fear to cause trouble if it will result in their being shot.

Nigerians generally tend to need force to make them responsible. The soldiers will make sure that the boxes are sealed at the end of the polling period.

The Army will be useful in other ways. Votes should not be counted in every polling station because of the security problems involved.

At the end of voting, polling officers escorted by the heavily armed troops (and accompanied by party representatives) should take all boxes to local govern-

ment headquarters for counting.

The fewer the counting centres, the more manageable the centres will be for order.

It will be unwise to count votes in every polling station, since opposing political groups, especially those that hope to lose, could start trouble. There is too much of arson already in this country.

We cannot do without politicians and elections for the sake of democracy. Only God knows the benefits and curses of democracy!

In any case, for elections to be fair, for the people's wishes to be respected, for rigging and violence to be averted, for the sake of peace, the Mobile police and the Army should be fully involved in the election process. What well-meaning Nigerian is afraid of the Army?

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CSO: 3400/1582

FEDERAL FUNDS FOR KADUNA GOVERNMENT REPORTED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 18 Jun 83 p 7

[Article by Dupe Motojehi]

[Text] KADUNA State Ministry for Local Government received over 74 million Naira between 1979 and 1982, for distribution to local government councils of the state.

Various sums were made available to the ministry yearly to provide facilities in the rural areas, especially the new local governments and to facilitate general development programmes.

According to a report covering 79/80 published by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Information, 9,564,511 Naira was made available to the Local Government Ministry. Another was made in 1980 of 8,450,245 Naira.

The allocation in 1981, the report said, was increased to 22,537,730 Naira in order to raise the tempo of rural development and in 1982 it was further raised to 33,528,108 Naira.

The report stated that the basis for the allocation to the ministry had been mainly the needs of the local governments rather than the ministry itself.

As at the end of 1982, the report said, the ministry had trained 58 staff in respective fields, in addition to qualified staff being redeployed from the state government to local governments in order to facilitate development

Out of this, the report said, 37 of them were trained for two-year diploma in local government administration and 11 for higher diploma in local government; five were trained in intermediate Stage II certificate in local government; five for advance diploma in local government, while one was trained for masters in public administration.

The ministry had trained 32,47,56 in the years 1979, 1980 and 1981 respectively in various fields of local government administration and management, the report added.

Due to pressures for creation of new local governments in 1981, the report said, the number had been increased from 14 to 70 local governments in order to bring development, though the government, to the grassroot.

The increase, according to the report, had led to a re-structuring and re-grading of posts in the local government, adding that committees set-up to work out a formula for sharing assets and liabilities of the original 14 local governments to the 70 had submitted reports and that assets-sharing was under way.

ASSOCIATION WANTS QUOTA SYSTEM ON PILGRIMS ABOLISHED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 15 Jun 83 p 9

[Text] THE Nigerian Pilgrims Welfare Association (NPWA) has protested to the president-general of the Nigerian Supreme Council for Islamic Affairs and the Sultan of Sokoto, Alhaji Abubakar III, to appeal to the Federal Government to abolish the quota system and allow every muslim wishing to perform hajj the right to do so.

The association, in its ten-page report of the 1982 hajj and recommendations, explained that the Sultan of Sokoto assured it of taking up the matter with the Federal Government.

It argued that the quota system being applied in the allocation of pilgrims seats to states was highly unIslamic and contradicts section 35 of the constitution which guarantees freedom of worship.

If abolished, it explained, the activities of the unscrupulous agents of some private airlines who collect more than 2,000 Naira from innocent pilgrims who end up not attending the hajj nor have their money refunded would be checked.

The association quoted Prophet Muhammed (peace and the blessings of Allah be upon him) who said: "facilitate things to people concerning their religious matters and do not make it hard for them and give them good tidings and do not make them run away from Islam."

It pointed out that the quota system, which started in 1978 on the recommendation of the National Pilgrims Board (NPB) did not talk about economic measures as some people want the nation to believe

Their recommendations said: "only those that had not yet performed hajj for the last three years would be allowed, children under the age of 12 should not be allowed to perform the hajj and pregnant women and aged persons were also barred."

It also called on the Federal Government to increase the pilgrims basic travelling allowance (BTA) from 800 Naira to 1,000 Naira, because the cost of food, accommodation and transportation has increased by 120

per cent in Saudi Arabia. This amount, it explained, could keep a pilgrim for 30 - 40 days there comfortably.

The association argued that because of the high cost of living in Saudi Arabia, the Indian government increased the BTA to its pilgrims from SR 2,700 to SR 3,500 and the Pakistan Government increased it to \$1,000.

It called on the Nigeria Airways to patronise the foreign airlines based in the country in airlifting pilgrims.

Last year, it said, the Nigeria Airways made 60 flights from

Nigeria to Jeddah and 62 flights homewards for 25 days.

It praised the Nigeria Airways for a job well done and called for improvement.

The association called on the national and state pilgrims boards to be very careful in accepting the fares of each female intending pilgrims, "because their acts and behaviour there tarnished the image of Nigeria before other countries."

Last year, it explained, 67 per cent of the total pilgrims who performed the hajj from Nigeria were women.

It said women should be accompanied by their husbands, a relation or a trustee, but not alone.

The association stressed the need for the NPB to educate intending pilgrims about the hajj rituals and know how to perform the hajj.

CEILING ON NUMBER OF PILGRIMS TO MECCA WELCOMED

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 22 Jun 82 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text]

PILGRIMAGE to the holy lands in Mecca, Saudi Arabia has been a perennial religious duty and obligation for moslems throughout the world. This practice has been on for centuries.

THE Koranic law stipulates that a moslem should perform the Hajj once in his life time, and by implication, this means that the law is flexible enough so that as many moslems as reasonably possible should perform the holy pilgrimage to Mecca.

BUT here in Nigeria experience has shown that many moslems have been to Mecca more than once, and this also means in effect, that they have denied their fellow moslem brothers and sisters the opportunity of going to the holy lands once in their life time as laid down by the Koran.

LAST year the federal government approved the number of moslems to perform the Hajj but the stipulated figure was grossly exceeded by several thousands pilgrims, which in effect performed the Hajj illegally.

IN the course of the operations there were problems galore ranging from erratic air-lifting of pilgrims to excess luggage in addition to food carried by passengers, which is strictly forbidden by the Saudi Arabian authorities.

IN Mecca itself there were alleged reports of illegal currency trafficking and palpable negligence of duties on the part of some officials selected to look after the welfare of the pilgrims. Most of the complaints stemmed from confusion and ill-defined functions of the officials.

WHEN the pilgrims returned to the country their bulky and excess luggage was left behind in Saudi Arabia, until the federal government intervened, when President Shagari gave directives to the Nigeria Airways to air-lift the luggage to Nigeria on humanitarian grounds.

THIS year's pilgrimage to Mecca we hope will not suffer the fate of the previous years. This is why we welcome the ceiling of 50,000 pilgrims for this year's Hajj.

A release from the Executive Office of the President says that a number of measures have been taken to ensure a hitch-free Hajj operation this year.

THESE measures include commissioning of the new Kaduna International Airport for Hajj operations, this will decongest Aminu Kano International Airport in Kano, ordering of pilgrims bags directly from the manufacturers to ensure speedy delivery and higher quality, prohibition of the carrying of food-stuffs by pilgrims from Nigeria to Saudi Arabia to avoid health hazards.

ALL these measures are commendable in theory, the problem lies in their practical application to achieve their aims and objective. For this we call on the pilgrims board and the authorities concerned to strictly adhere to these measures, and also to see to it that the 50,000 quota is not exceeded by even one pilgrim.

IN our present economic difficulties which call for sacrifice from every quarter, there is no reason why Nigeria should be sending more pilgrims every year than moslem countries like Egypt, Iraq,

Turkey etc. The drain dwindling foreign exchange is enormous. Finally everything possible should be done to make this year's operation hitch-free and this means that the intending pilgrims must abide by the rules and regulations not only here in Nigeria but also those in the holy lands to avoid any dent in our international image.

CSO: 3400/1582

ANAMBRA STATE GOVERNOR CRITICIZES SHAGARI

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 22 Jun 83 p 3

[Article by Kassidy Uchendu]

[Text] NIGERIA's President, Alhaji Aliyu Shehu Shagari, has been accused of violating the agreement reached at the Council of States meeting that political attacks during campaigns for this year's elections should be restricted issues.

Governor Jim Nwobodo of Anambra State made the accusation at Aninri Local Government temporary headquarters, Ndeaboh, while addressing a mammoth rally.

Pointing out an example, the governor said that the President's reference by innuendo to the NPP leader and presidential candidate, the Owelle of Onitsha, Chief (Dr) Nnamdi Azikiwe as a 'prostitute' at his Enugu Polo Park presidential campaign rally, was both irreverent and violation of the said agreement, which stipulated that only issues should be attacked and not persons.

The governor said that such unguarded and unbridled utterances by the President have shown that he was merely paying lip service to his call for respect for elders and ethical revolution.

As the protagonist of the so-called ethical revolution, contended the governor, Shehu Shagari should show example in practical terms.

Governor Nwobodo said that because of the pugnacious and diabolical tendencies of the NPN, it was being looked upon with contempt and hostility all over the federation, and called on his audience to reject the party at this year's polls in their own interest.

Earlier, during a courtesy call at the palace of the Igwe of Ndeaboh, Eze Albert Umezurike Ikpenwa, Governor Nwobodo commended the people's profound spirit of self help and assured them of his government's commitment towards providing them essential amenities including good roads and potable water.

Chief Ikpenwa had in his own address described the governor as first among equals and later conferred him the Ndeaboh traditional title of Ogbuzulu I of Ndeaboh.

JOIN FORCES WITH NPP, RIMI URGES SOCIALISTS

Kano SUNDAY TRIUMPH in English 19 Jun 83 p 1

[Article by Musa Ahmed Tijjani and Uche Ezechukwu]

[Text] A call has been made to all Nigerian socialists to join hands with their nationalist counterparts in the country interested in "furthering political struggle" under the umbrella of the Nigerian Peoples Party.

The former Governor of Kano State and NPP gubernatorial candidate for the state, Alhaji Muhammed Abubakar Rimi made the call in a paper titled 'Politics and the Dialectics of Progress' which he delivered in Enugu under the auspices of the Anambra State Wing of the Nigeria Union of Journalists.

He said, his decision to team up with the NPP along with his followers, was because the party was opposed to ethnic and other national problems and therefore in line with the PRP.

Alhaji Mohammed Abubakar Rimi said that in spite of the creation of more states since 1967, there have been persistent attempts by some northern elements to frustrate and subvert the political and administrative re-organisation of this national acceptance.

He accused people like Dr. M. I. Okpara and Chief Emeka Ojukwu of joining forces with the northern feudalists instead of struggling against them.

Addressing a press conference later, ex-governor Rimi said that common list of candidates by the Progressive Parties Alliance was still feasible before the elections.

The NPP gubernatorial candidate reminded the newsmen that the PPA had in March, last year, agreed on a common list of candidates and had in fact allocated states to parties but blamed the UPN for a breach of faith because barely one month after the decision, the party (UPN) unilaterally started fielding candidates in states not apportioned to them.

CSO: 3400/1582

INTENSE POLITICAL STRUGGLE IN BORNO DESCRIBED

Kano SUNDAY TRIUMPH in Eng'lish 19 Jun 83 pp 4-5

[Article by Haruna Izah]

[Text] Almost all political observers of Borno State have agreed on one thing: its reputation for constant political violence, ill-deserved, this reputation is, though. Like Kano, it has more than its fair share of politically ignited violence since the return to civil rule in October 1979. There were Tikuniwa, Bembem, the Bulumkutu episode, and more recently the clash at Nguru and the attack on the state House of Assembly. The toll in human lives and property have been substantial. And Borno, the once peaceful state, has suddenly been transformed into a theatre for political experiment.

It is unfortunate that the good people of Borno have to live with this burden. Unfortunate, because all these violence are not centred around fundamental issues affecting their deteriorating material lives. Properly organized violence can be necessary as an instrument for genuine liberation.

However it is necessary only to the extent that its goals and direction have been defined in accordance with the needs of the whole society. Anything outside this, turns violence, using the poor people, as weapon by the dominant class, to further their individualistic class interest. Indeed one commentator has correctly stated that "all the parties here competing for political power are the same in policies and the way they relate to principal issues in society."

Certainly their quarrels, which are usually accompanied by these acts of violence are not about how to change our neocolonial position through a disengagement from imperialism, but rather over a share of the "state cake."

There are three strong contenders for the control of Borno State at the moment, namely the GNPP,

NRN, and UPN. Of course, PRP and NPP are around, but their challenge would hardly affect seriously the overall political equation at least for the present. At stake for these three parties are the minds and hearts of the three million voters, and they are poised for a political show-down. They would

certainly do anything — persuade, bribe, cajole or even attempt outright blackmail to capture power. Yet, it will take much more than one or all of these factors for any political party to win.

Still, all of them are optimistic of winning, and the impression one gets, after talking to the parties' leading spokesmen, is that Borno State will have three governments in power, instead of one, come October, 1983.

Hear what UPN's Chief Research and Publicity Officer, Daniel Bulama has to say.

"We have a very good chance now, especially with the declaration of Governor Boni."

The UPN's former chairman in the state, Mr. Paul Bassi, now Vice-Chairman, also a senatorial aspirant for Borno South, and a veteran politician, who received his early political

apprenticeship under the late Malam Aminu Kano, during the NEPU days, completely agreed with his publicity officer. Says he, "The UPN has gathered strength and the GNPP and the NPN in the state are running helter-skelter ... like drowning men, holding on to nothing."

On Governor Goni's disqualification, he said: "We just heard it in the media — we need to know the grounds for his disqualification, then we shall challenge FEDECO in a court of law."

"You don't divorce your wife and deny her the right to re-marry."

The NPN is using FEDECO to discourage the public ... a strategy to weaken their political opponents. "It was done to Zak and the late Malam Aminu Kano during the last elections, but in the end, they triumphed."

"The enthusiasm to which people accept the UPN cannot be dampened by FEDECO, because they have accepted the philosophy of change ... they know it means progress. They are just fed up with the NPN."

"Governor Goni or no Goni, the UPN will win the state. Whoever is chosen, we can sell him even in ten days."

On Chief Awolowo's chances in obtaining the necessary requirement in the state, Paul Bassi said:

"I don't even talk of 25 per cent. We will give him a landslide victory, because the programmes of the UPN are superior to any other political party. We are going to have a comfortable majority in the state House of Assembly."

Not everybody in the state though seem to share Paul Bassi's optimism of the

UPN. The NPN's secretary in the state, Alhaji Ma'aji Isa Shani thinks otherwise.

"The chances of my party, the NPN is very bright. We are sure of winning at least 80 per cent of the votes, and we told the President so, the last time he was here."

"We shall win because the party in power has failed the electorate woefully in implementing its programmes."

On the minority issue.

"This so-called minority thing is being hooked up by our political opponents. The fact that our gubernatorial candidate comes from this minority group, does not make any differences."

"We, in this state, are not bound by minority sentiments but by faith in our religion, Islam."

On Alhaji Asheik Jarina's alleged unpopularity and reservedness.

"He is not reserved or lacks grassroots support follow him on his campaign tours and you will see for yourself."

On why should the electorate vote for the NPN after it has brought untold hardship on the masses, the

NPN secretary said: "The people are not blaming the NPN, but it is you, journalists, who are creating the impression that our party has failed."

"You mean the country is not facing severe economic crisis"? I quipped in.

"No it is, but you know, it is a global problem, beyond the control of the government."

Yet one person that does want the NPN to have a second chance in managing our affairs at both the national and state levels is Alhaji Mohammed Abba Gana, the GNPP governorship candidate for

Borno State.

"The GNPP has excellent chances here in Borno State, because the party is accepted, I am accepted and I also have the ability to do the job."

Since 1969, I have been here in Borno State, and I know the state well. I spent the last three years as a commissioner."

Incumbency on part of Goni is an advantage, but it can't help him now because he is in the wrong party."

"The GNPP will win here because the people of Borno State will support their own party and son, rather than a stranger."

But it is rumoured that you lack money for the campaigns"? I suggested to Alhaji Abba Gana.

"First, I believe you can win an election without money, once the people have accepted you and your party. Secondly, it is not true anyway that we have no money. We have enough for our campaigns."

We will capture almost the same number of seats we won in the 1979 elections — i.e 59 out of 72 seats."

Well, good enough, you can almost say for every body. But these are politicians and even AP would talk confidently and loudly of capturing the state.

What is, however, crucial about Borno politics is the perception of the electorate of the various parties and the ethnic factor, given the bourgeois nature of politics in this country. The Kanuris form slightly more than 50 per cent of the total population of the state, and it would be politically suicidal for any party that really wants to win, to field its governorship candidate outside this ethnic group. The NPN seemed to have burnt its

bridge by fielding a "minority" Shuwa in the person of Alhaji Sheik Jarma as its gubernatorial candidate along with an unpopular running-mate, Alhaji Umar Sanda from Biu.

In the 1979 elections, the NPN did the same thing by nominating Alhaji Kam Salem, also a Shuwa, and they were resoundly defeated by the GNPP. Besides, the NPN, as one observer here put it, is regarded as a "Hausa-Fulani party in a fiercely independent Borno, which still feels a nostalgia for the glorious Kanem-Borno Empire". Thus, despite its enormous wealth and the "heavy-weights" within it, plus the "massive" decamping from the GNPP, it is unlikely to make it.

However, a UPN challenge could have been formidable, but for the disqualification of Governor Goni. The Governor has indeed used his incumbency to spread and strengthen the UPN at the local government levels. In fact, his administration cannot be regarded as hopeless, especially as regards monthly payment of civil servants and teachers' salaries. Yet for these achievements and the factor of incumbency, it would be difficult for Governor Goni to succeed assuming he contest the election, because first, the party is poorly organized, and secondly, the electorate, given local sentiments, which is not in short supply here regard it as an "outside party". As one observer explained, "the local branches of the UPN are manned by local government functionaries or contractors connected to the government, and their attachment to the party may be purely for commercial purposes".

This leaves us with the GNPP, a party that is regarded here as "home-grown" and which in 1979,

won more than two-thirds in nearly all the elections. But a lot of things have changed since then. There is no doubt it has suffered some set-backs, following its long-drawn crisis last year. Yet it will also be politically naive, as the NPN seem to do, to dismiss it. If anything, it has indeed a good chance of capturing the state again. This is partly due to number of factors.

First, the people of the state especially the Kanuris, regard it as their own creation, and regardless of the party tag they wear in the public, will vote massively for the GNPP. As for the so-called minorities, they are more likely to stay with the devil they know (the GNPP) than the ones they don't know. Secondly, the party seemed to have picked better candidates in the persons of Alhaji Mohammed Abba Gana and Alhaji Madu Umar as its governorship front-runners, than the other parties. And despite the allegation that Alhaji Mohammed Abba Gana is not "a pure Kanuri", (he has flatly denied it) not many of the voters are going to perceive him as a non-Kanuri, with Waziri Ibrahim strongly backing him.

Added to these, is that the party is still strong in the rural areas, despite the fact that, at the moment, it neither has money nor government machinery to use. During the course of my journey around the state, this grassroots support was evident.

In a neocolonial bourgeois politics like ours however, it would not make a great deal of difference to the paupered masses

whichever party wins. To this extent, the liberation of this oppressed class suggests a different course of political line. But for now, Borno politics remains its bourgeois self, and the GNPP though bruised, could ride to victory again on the crest of its "popular" candidates and local sentiments.

ESTABLISHMENT OF MASS MEDIA'S NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL CRITICIZED

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 13, 14 Jun 83 p 3

[Two-part article featuring excerpts from a lecture delivered by Tony Momoh at the symposium at the continuing Education Center, UNILAG--time and place not given]

[Text] The copy of the Electoral Act 1982 available to me is the one I intend to use for the purpose of my presentation. For the avoidance of doubt, I would like to describe it.

There are seven parts divided into 166 sections as follows: Registration of voters--sections 1-18; procedure at Elections--sections 19-73; political parties--sections 74-91; election to Local Government Councils--sections 92-96.

Others are electoral offences--sections 97-118; legal proceedings to question the validity of an election--sections 119-150; miscellaneous--sections 151-166.

The Electoral Act 1982 by section 165 repealed previous Acts for the conduct of elections in Nigeria. There is no where in those Acts (of 1962, 1964, 1977 and amendments thereto) that remotely refers to regulating press performance.

The 1982 Act however includes a section meant to regulate press performance before, during and after elections. The provision which appears in Part VI of the Act dealing with Legal Proceedings to question the validity of an election, says as follows under section 120: All mass media controlled by the Federal and State Governments shall be brought under a National Advisory Council three months before and a month after an election. The National Advisory Council shall consist of one representative selected by each political party contesting an election during an election year.

*The Chairman shall be elected from among the members and an official of Federal Electoral Commission shall be nominated as secretary to the council by the Federal Electoral Commission.

*The National Advisory Council on the Mass Media shall let the programmes appear on television network and on the radio broadcasting to ensure a free and fair election.

A few observations are necessary if we must discuss this subject more intelligently. Some of them that come to mind on reading section 120 are as follows:

First an attempt is being made for the first time in the history of law-making in Nigeria to set up a body comprised technically by politicians and civil servants to dictate to the press what the people must be told.

Second the expression "mass media" is not defined anywhere in the Act. But it is reasonable to deduce that it has, broadly, the meaning implied by section 21 of the 1979 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria which assigns to "the press radio, television and other agencies of the mass media" the responsibility to monitor the system on behalf of the people of Nigeria. Thus "mass media" in section 120 of the Electoral Act should be seen to mean, on the fact of it, newspapers, magazines, radio, television, News Agency of Nigeria, and perhaps the Ministry of Information.

The pre-occupation with section 120 of the Act is "mass media controlled by the Federal and state governments". We must therefore identify such "government-controlled" mass media.

Fourth it would seem that the protection offered by section 36(2) of the Constitution which guarantees freedom to own, establish and operate a medium, is one which involves more than ownership. This section guarantees three things: the freedom to own a medium; the freedom to establish a medium; the freedom to operate a medium.

Fifth ownership and control are two different words meaning two different things. You can own a medium and not operate or control it. And you can, as a consultant be employed to establish a medium and yet you would have nothing to do with it. And you can, as a consultant be employed to establish a medium and yet you would have nothing to do with its operation and ownership.

Sixth "government-controlled media" must then be seen in visible support which any medium as already defined gives to one person or organization to the detriment or disadvantage of any other person or organisation that would otherwise merit the same support.

From the observations made thus far, we can deduce that the field of operation of the National Advisory Council will include (a) All radio stations in Nigeria. They number at least 20. (b) All television stations in Nigeria. They number at least 20. (c) All newspapers and magazines "controlled" (i. e. operated) by the federal and state governments. (d) The News Agency of Nigeria.

There does not seem to be any argument as to the applicability of section 120 of the Electoral Act (granting its constitutionality) to all radio stations and all television stations in Nigeria. The problem arises where newspapers come in. For, since the only evidence to show "government control" is not how much money government sank into the medium but what editorial policy the medium visibly pursues, the inclusion of any particular newspaper

In the National Advisory Council's list of media to be controlled at election period will be determined by content of the medium. We may find ourselves further finding out whether a medium's support for a political party, and therefore the government controlled by that party is support that would make the medium come under the classification of a "government-controlled" medium. All these are the problems of the Council which we should look at in a moment.

Structure and Operation of the Council

The National Advisory Council ought to have started work in the first week of May, this year, being an election year since the first election has been slated for August. The period of its work would therefore cover May-October i. e. three months before and one month after elections.

But it must be recognised that what the Electoral Act 1982 created is a National Advisory Council whose membership would comprise one member from each of the political parties; NPN, UPN, NPP, GNPP, PRP and NAP as well as a Federal Electoral Commission official who will be secretary.

At the time of writing, no rules and regulations have been drawn up for the operation of the Council. Nor has the Council been constituted.

Because of the scope of the work of the Council, it is reasonable to deduce that if it must be effective, it would have to settle down to look at its structure and operations. Were it to take on "all government-controlled media" all over the country, their presence would be felt in at least two places in every state of the federation, for there is at least one radio station and one television station in every state of the federation. In some cases, there are also state radio and television stations and state-owned newspapers. So, the council would have as many as five committees in some states.

The structure would look like this: (a) The National Advisory Council co-ordinating all the activities of the council all over the federation. Membership: (b) State Advisory Councils (20 including perhaps Abuja) co-ordinating all the activities of the council in the states. Total membership 140 (c) Executive Committees of the council on the mass media (to work in all radio and television stations and in those newspapers that come under the control of the council). Radio and television stations, some 12 newspapers and the News Agency of Nigeria would be affected. This would be a total of about 60 stations to be manned by the Executive Committees. Total membership: 420.

(To be Concluded Tomorrow)

The 'National Advisory Council on Mass Media': An Intolerable Proposition

[Text] '....NO newspaper man is going to allow any politician to teach him his job. If they are really serious about their intentions, all they have to do is to make a specific law to the effect that every medium established within the system must perform in the public interest. And if government is involved in media ownership and control, such media must be operated by a trust comprised by professionals in the media and representatives of some other bodies, and headed by a public-spirited person who has never shown interest in politics....'

THE duty of the National Advisory Council is not specifically stated. If we look at Section 120(3) of the Electoral Act, we would automatically be tempted to restrict the scope of operation of the Council. Section 120(3) provides that the National Advisory Council on the mass media shall let the programmes appear on Television network and on the Radio broadcasting to ensure a free and fair election.

What programmes? There is no reference to anything the Council is supposed to do before "the programmes" would be allowed by the Council to appear on television and be broadcast on radio. Would the programmes be the campaign programmes of the political parties? Or the programmes would be the party programmes or explanations of such programmes by party officials? Or would the programmes be the usual television and radio programmes which some newspapers even carry?

Even where the work of the Council has been

defined, would the Council "advise" or "enforce"? It is called the National Advisory Council on the Mass Media. Is it to advise the media on what to publish or to advise the National Assembly on how the media should be brought under control for the period stated during an election year? But for the purpose of this exercise, let us suppose that the National Advisory Council and the State Advisory Councils will work through the executive committees of the council on the mass media.

The executive committees would be the resident committees attached to radio stations, television stations and newspaper houses. They would normally be briefed by the State Advisory Council which will determine among others the political parties that would contest election in the State and therefore would be qualified to be member of the State Advisory Council and the Executive Committees of the council on the

mass media in the state.

Presumably, the body that would be in evidence at the operations bases of the mass media in the state would be these different executive committees. It would be inevitable that there must have to be as many committees as there are media to be controlled. And presumably, too, the editorial policies of the media to be controlled must be suspended for the period of four months during which section 120 of the Electoral Act is in force.

The implication then is that during the period the executive committee is in control, it would for practical purposes be the Board of Directors of the medium and perhaps also the editorial board. All the journalists would have to re-align their roles.

And what are these roles? The newspaper or radio station or television station performs three functions which are internal to it and dictate its operations: a) They collect information from all sources and on all matters through reporters, staff writers, sport writers, and stringers, among others.

b) They process the information that comes to them from the reporters and others and also from releases sent by the ministries of information, public relations officers, in industry, advertisers who pay for space, and the wire services to which they subscribe. The people responsible for collating or processing the information are sub-editors, proof readers,

type setters and upmakers in the case of newspaper houses and the same group of persons by whatever other names they may be known by in radio stations and television stations.

c) They disseminate the information that has been processed through printing and distribution in the case of newspapers and broadcast in the case of radio and television.

I would like to assert at this stage that nobody, including the

National Assembly, is competent to interfere in the internal workings of the media i.e. in their collection, processing and dissemination of information. A reading of Section 21 and Section 36(1) and (2) of the 1979 Constitution, and an appreciation of the doctrine of separation and division of powers which are implied and is evident in our constitution, clearly show this.

But were the executive committee to be competent to involve itself in the collection and collation of information, what would be the limit of their participation? And how would the journalists re-align their roles?

It is obvious that the committees can never exceed their brief. This means that they will have to restrict themselves to the political aspect of the role of our mass media to ensure the achievement of our system's political, economic, educational, foreign policy, cultural and moral objectives as clearly spelt out in Chapter 2 of the Constitution, which defines the roles that the system plays. The

first assignment of the executive committee would be to establish a base in the premises of the medium. If the medium must take the material to the committee, there would perhaps be no publications or the newscasts.

The second assignment of the executive committee is to establish how much space is devoted to political news in the newspaper in question or how much air time is given to political news on the radio or television news slot.

The first shock discovery will show, in the case of a 32-page newspaper, the following schedule:

e) At least 40 per cent advertising i.e. 12 pages. If these include paid announcements by any political party, perhaps the committee would like to liaise with the advert department.

Out of the 10 pages that will go for general news which will include

(b) The remaining 20 pages are usually distributed as follows:

- i) Sports — 2
- ii) Foreign news — 2
- iii) Features — 3
- iv) Editorial/letters — 2
- v) Columns — 1
- vi) News (pol, econ, educ, social, etc) — 10

activities of government, the judiciary, the national and state assemblies, the man in the street and the usual pre-occupation with crimes and accidents and smuggling and rising prices, out of these 10 pages, electioneering will have a share. Experience shows that a maximum of a total of three pages seems to be devoted to electioneering and these are reflected in news,

features and opinions. It is perhaps how to settle what political news will go into three pages of a newspaper or what political news will be heard on radio or television for the less than a quarter of the news cast that all the trouble would have been taken to establish a presence of the National Advisory Council in every media house where they deem themselves competent to operate.

But all we have said is more in the realm of fantasy than the practicability of Section 120.

A close look at the wording of Section 120 of the Electoral Act shows that politicians are afraid that they may not have a fair deal in an election. But instead of facing squarely those who are responsible or are in a position to be responsible for abuses, they fell over themselves trying to take a step that no respectable journalist will tolerate.

All that has been said so far would be impossible of performance within the system. No newspaper man is going to allow any politician to teach him his job. If they are really serious about their intentions, all they have to do is to make a specific law to the effect that every medium established within the system must perform in the public interest. And if government is involved in media ownership and control, such media must be operated by a trust

comparised by professionals in the media and representatives of some other bodies, and headed by a public spirited person who has never shown interest in politics. The Trust will draw up guidelines for the operation of the media. Even privately-owned media must be guided by the guidelines drawn up for performance within the system we have chosen.

It seems that politicians are really pre-occupied with fairness and justice in media performance and the absence of such basic requirements of professionalism made them insert Section 120 in the Act. That is a short-sighted view of the matter.

NIGERIA

CALABAR PORT RECORDS MULTI-MILLION NAIRA LOSS

Kano SUNDAY TRIUMPH in English 19 Jun 83 p 1

[Article by Stevin Adikwu]

[Text] The multi-million Naira Calabar seaport in Cross River State has recorded a colossal loss of over N100m revenue since it was commissioned four years ago.

A SUNDAY TRIUMPH investigation revealed that the loss of revenue was as a result of poor patronage by government agencies and businessmen which created a slump in industrial and commercial activities at the port.

When our Calabar Correspondent visited the port recently, only two ships--the Etolos and Agon Takoradi were found at the quay, loading palm kernel for export.

Records show that a few business organisations intermittently patronise the port and when put together could not meet the projected one million ton mark. Some of the organisations are the Nigerian National Supply Company, Cross River State Brewries, Uyo, Calabar Cement Company, Cross River Line Limited, Flour Mills and Nigeria Newsprint Company.

The resultant poor patronage, according to an insider from the port, stemmed from the fact that it was not linked by railway to enhance mobility of heavy duty machinery.

Another reason advanced for the abandonment of the port was the poor dredging of the ports quays.

In effect most big business organisations, the source revealed, were afraid of facing the risk of their vessels being stocked at the port hence they preferred using the Lagos or Port-Harcourt port.

It was also disclosed that contract for the dredging of the port quay side had been awarded--long time to a foreign company--HP Nigeria Limited, but work was yet to start.

When contacted, the Public Relations Officer of the port, Mr. E. E. J. Asuquo, said despite world wide publicity given the port, it remained under utilised. He, however, appealed to the businessmen to make use of the port.

At present the Calabar Port has extensive berthing facilities in form of hard quays, jetties and midstream buoys capable of accomodating about 19 vessels at a time.

CSO: 3400/1582

GOVERNMENT FUNDS DEVELOPMENT OF OIL STATES

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 17 Jun 83 p 3

[Article by Andrew Isibor]

[Text]

THE 200 million Naira due to Bendel State as an oil producing state is not meant for the state government, but rather, the fund is to be spent by the Federal Government for the development of the oil producing areas of the state.

The Special Assistant to the president in Bendel State, Dr. George Omonuwa made this known at a press conference in Benin City on Monday while reacting to a recent report credited to the state governor, Professor Ambrose Alli that President Shagari's administration had denied the state of its due share from the oil producing areas development fund of the federation account.

Dr. Omonuwa told newsmen that the money meant for the inhabitants of the oil producing areas of the state was being used

to develop the areas, adding that it was not meant for the state government in accordance with the Revenue Allocation Act

"So whatever is due to the communities in Bendel State cannot be paid to the state government", because this would be contrary to the provisions and spirit of the current Revenue Allocation Act until another revenue Act is passed by the National Assembly", he declared.

He asserted that Governor Alli failed to send nominees to the

presidential committee unlike other UPN controlled states to administer the fund because the governor erroneously believed that the money ought to have been paid to his government.

Dr. Omonuwa pointed out that all the oil producing states in the country, Rivers, Cross River, Imo and Ondo nominated representatives to the presidential committees while the Bendel State government refused to send its own representatives.

He regretted that the presidential committee had since identified the problems facing oil producing communities in other states and was doing its best to solve them, but to the exclusion of such communities in Bendel State due to the confrontational attitude of governor Alli's administration.

OFF-SHORE DRILLING IN RIVERS, BENDEL PARALYZED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 15 Jun 83 p 9

[Text] From SUNDAY URANTA, P.H.

OFF-SHORE drilling in Rivers and parts of Bendel states have been paralysed following orders on two major oil pipeline servicing companies in the Rivers State to stop operating their jetties.

The New Nigerian learnt in Port-Harcourt that workers drilling at sea and many parts of the riverine areas could not be reached with food, water and other materials due to the stoppage order.

Oil pipeline servicing companies who were also barred from using their jetties were said to have found it difficult to get at the off-shore rigs to do servicing jobs on equipment.

Besides, equipment serviced by the companies could not be carried to the rigs and those on the ship-ways for repairs could still not be conveyed back.

The companies affected by the Nigerian Ports Authority (NPA) order of May 27, this year are the Nigerian Servicing and Supply Company Limited (NISSCO) and the Williams International Nigeria Limited.

Investigation revealed that since private jetties were ordered

to stop operating, these two have been operating because of their ship-way services and repair jobs to the NNPC, Gulf, and the Nigerian Navy.

A letter from the NPA — Port-Harcourt/ESTE/AJ/16 446 of last month advised the companies

concerned to, in their own interest stop all operation on the jetties/ship-ways or otherwise they run the risk of flouting Presidential orders.

Following the letter, which was said to have come from the new ports manager's office in Port-Harcourt, all work at the operational base of the companies have ceased while servicing of drilling equipment was also suspended.

When contacted, the secretary of the National Union of Petroleum and Natural Gas Workers — (NUPENG), Chief G. O. Amadi, confirmed that the affected companies have no operational bases now and appealed to the government to rescind the order on such companies.

He said the companies were not in anyway involved in operating the jetties for export or import purposes.

Chief Amadi noted that if the jetties ceased to operate, it would not only affect the appointment of more than 2,000 workers but also the nations economy.

Meanwhile, negotiations have started between the NNPC on behalf of the affected companies and the NPA, although sources said the NPA has referred the NNPC to Lagos to talk it over with the appropriate authorities.

BRIEFS

FLOUR MILLS REOPENS--The Flour Mills of Nigeria Limited, Apapa, which was shut two weeks ago owing to lack of raw materials will resume production tomorrow. This followed a granting of import licence and foreign exchange to the company by the Federal Government last week. Confirming this to the SUNDAY TRIUMPH in his office last Monday, the Commercial Director of the company, Mr M. E. Riepe, said that his company had received import licence and foreign exchange for two and a half months production, adding that the first consignment of raw materials was expected to arrive in the country within the week. The management of Flour Mills had announced the closure of the company for 15 days with effect from June 2, owing to what it described as problems in securing import licence and foreign exchange needed for the purchase of wheat, its major raw material, from foreign markets. The Minister of Industries, Alhaji Akanbi Onlyangi had told newsmen that import licences worth millions of Naira backed by foreign exchange guarantees had been issued to industrialists. [Text] [Kano SUNDAY TRIUMPH in English 19 Jun 83 p 8]

AWOLOWO'S SECRET TALKS--The leader and presidential candidate of the Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN), Chief Obafemi Awolowo, is now said to be in a secret negotiation with some northern leaders with a view to enabling him win the presidency in this year's general elections. A reliable source said that the northern group led by a retired federal permanent secretary and a retired senior army officer in the Obasanjo regime met the UPN group led by the Lagos State Governor, Lateef Jakande, and some other UPN governors, towards the end of May in Kano. Others included in the northern group are, the former and present Vice-Chancellors of A. B. U.; the Vice-Chancellor of Bayero University Kano; Alhaji Sule Hamma; a Secretary to the Kano State government; two NPN stalwarts and a Kano based private medical practitioner. During the negotiations the so-called northern group, demanded among other things that, Chief Awolowo should stop his relations with Israel, and court rather than criticise traditional rulers. The UPN leader was also asked to pay regards to northerners, accept Abuja and issue a public statement on it, create a ministry of Hajj Affairs and promote Islamic Bank, appoint an adviser on Islamic affairs and that the northern group would appoint and remove all ambassadors. Although this sudden action of the northern group is not clear, political analysts postulate that the political patronages enjoyed by this group since the military administration are being drastically curtailed or denied. [Text] [Kano SUNDAY TRIUMPH in English 19 Jun 83 p 8]

EFFIONG JOINS NPP--Retired Lt. Col. Philip Effiong, second in command to Chief Emeka Ojukwu in the defunct Republic of Biafra, told an NPP rally in Enugu that he joined the party in protest over the admission of his former master into the NPN. The former biafran commander, who signed the surrender document at the end of the Nigerian civil war in 1970, read the text of the document before nearly one million party supporters. [Text] [Kano SUNDAY TRIUMPH in English 19 Jun 83 p 8]

COCOA, COFFEE SALES WARNING--Cocoa and coffee farmers in Gongola State have been called upon to desist from selling their products to the Camerounians through black markets. This call was made by a member of the board of directors of the Nigerian Cocoa Board, Alhaji A. M. Maidu, while awarding prizes to the best cocoa and coffee farmers as well as best Licenced buying agent (LBA) in Gembu. Alhaji Maidu pointed to the erring farmers that selling their products to the neighbouring Cameroun illegally caused economic setback to Gongola State in particular and the country in general. He said that to boost cocoa and coffee production in the state, 1,000 hectares of land had been acquired by the board on the Mambila Plateau, adding that this would help to generate more revenue. [Text] [Kano SUNDAY TRIUMPH in English 19 Jun 83 p 8]

YOLA UNITECH NEEDS FUNDS--The Federal University of Technology Yola would require about 240 million Naira to complete its masterplan and eventual merger with its temporary site. The Vice-Chancellor, Professor Ethelberf Chukwu, made this known in Yola while briefing the press on the official opening and matriculation of the university on July 15, 1983. He said 2.8 million Naira had so far been spent on the construction of houses, roads, provision of equipment and ancilliary services for the university. Professor Chukwu said the university would require additional 11 million Naira in the next fiscal year. On ways on generating revenue for the institution, he revealed that 2,000 hectares of land would be acquired in each senatorial district in the state for commercial farms and industrial centres. [Kola King] [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 18 Jun 83 p 7]

PRESIDENCY FOR YORUBAS--The NPN will rotate the presidency in favour of the Yorubas in 1987, the national Chairman of the NPN, Chief Adisa Akinloye, has reiterated. The emergency of a Yoruba president, he told a teeming crowd in Oshogbo during his two-day campaign tour of Oyo State, would add credence to the fact that unlike other parties in the country, the NPN was a non-tribal party. Calling on the people to 'make hay while the sun shines', Chief Akinloye said the people of the state had continued to be left out in the scheme of things because of their loyalty to a wrong leader. According to him, 'unless the state wants to be left behind while the rest of Nigeria develops, you should vote the UPN government out this year'. He further stressed that the UPN leadership would continue to fail because 'it is a tribal party'. In his speech, Senator Sikiru Shitta-Bey said Yorubas could not rule the nation in isolation, adding 'Nigeria deserves a party that will embrace all tribes and religions'. He also described the free education and health programmes of the UPN as sub-standard. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 18 Jun 83 p 3]

HAIJ SEAT ALLOCATIONS--The Nigerian Pilgrims Board (NPB) has said that the 50,000 seats allocated to the states for pilgrimage would not be increased. The executive secretary of the board, Alhaji Ado Sanusi said the allocation of the seats would remain as at last year. He gave the breakdown as follows: Abuja--450; Anambra--200; Bauchi--2,800; Bendel--550; Benue--550; Borno--4,600; Cross River--200; Gongola--2,100, Imo--200; Kaduna--7,000; Kano--9,500; Kwara--2,800; Lagos--3,000; Niger--2,000; Ogun--1,000; Ondo--500; Oyo--2,500; Plateau--2,100; Rivers--200; Sokoto--6,000. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 20 Jun 83 p 1]

BAKOLORI DAM COSTS--Bakolori dam and irrigation projects at Talata Mafara in Sokoto State cost 400 million Naira. This is 244 million Naira more than the original contract price of 156 million Naira. The General Manager of the Sokoto Rima River Basin Development Authority, (SRRBDA) Alhaji Muhammad Arzika told the NEW NIGERIAN at an interview in his office on Wednesday that the increase was due to the world-wide inflation. He said "the price fluctuation index" obtainable from the Federal Office of Statistics was always the main source of determining the rate of inflation during any particular year. Alhaji Muhammad said although the initial contract price was 156 million Naira, "it has been multiplied by inflation from the time the contract was signed to the time project is completed." He added that "if the rate is 15 per cent for an example, and the project took eight years to finish it will be 15 times eight. In other words, we are just paying for inflation." He also explained that the Federal Government did not seize any land from the people of Bakolori as was being alleged by some people. The land, he said, had already been developed and returned to the individual farmers for irrigation purposes in addition to the compensation they were paid for economic trees, crops and reservoirs. He said that although all the 23,000 hectares of land acquired for the project had been taken over, "you do not pay compensation for land because it is the farmer's land and it continues to be his." [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 20 Jun 83 p 1]

NPN LEADS OPINION POLL--National Party of Nigeria (NPN) stands a good chance of winning this year's general elections. According to a release by a Lagos-based national opinion poll organisation "The Public Opinion Survey Research (POSR)", the party has the best organised campaign organisation and strategy. The director of the organisation, Mr. Charles Achukwu said the registered voters number 1,200 drawn from Federal and state electoral constituencies in 19 states form the basis of the sample. Respondents were asked, which party has the best campaign organisation with thorough planning, rapid national spread, high competitiveness and the will to win? Fifty three per cent of the respondents said it was the NPN 23 per cent thought it was the UPN, the NPP was placed third with 21 per cent. In the other question, the respondents were asked: Which party leaders observe the democratic process, political tolerance and timely response to the situations? About 32 per cent of the respondents thought it was the NPN. Twenty-two per cent said it was the NPP while 17 per cent said it was the UPN. The survey was taken during the last week of May. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 14 Jun 83 p 9]

STEYR TO CLOSE DOWN--Steyr Nigeria Limited, Bauchi will close down for six weeks from June 18 to July 31 due to lack of completely knock down parts (CKD) and a stagnant market. At full capacity, Steyr could produce 40 trucks

a day. However, since it had not reached maximum capacity, it had been producing 14 trucks a day which dwindled to two a day. A reliable source close to the company told the NEW NIGERIAN that all the affected staff have been served with letters of notice and each of them would receive half pay for the period of the closure. The source said even before the decision to close the plant, the company had not been assembling trucks for quite sometime due to lack of CKDs. He said even if there were enough CKD parts it is doubtful whether the company would continue assembling trucks only to pack them at their premises. Recently, the Minister of Industries, Alhaji Akanbi Oniyangi had advised the company to develop an effective means of marketing their products. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 16 Jun 83 p 16]

UNION'S STRENGTH REDUCED--The President of the National Union of Chemical and Non-Metallic Products Workers, Mr. B. Musa, has said in Lagos that about 2,000 of its members had been retrenched since the beginning of the year. Mr. Musa told a news conference that some of the companies that retrenched the workers were Turners Building Products, Kaduna, West African Portland Cement, Abeokuta and Prestrest Limited, also in Abeokuta. He said that the economic measures introduced by the Federal Government had reached a dangerous stage that thousands of members of the union were being sacked. Mr. Musa said that such companies, as the Gombe Oil Mills and Elson, Kaduna, had closed down due to lack of raw materials, while Lever Brothers Nigeria Limited and A. J. Swards were declining in production as they could no longer maintain a regular work-force. He said that the retrenchment of workers was threatening the existence of the union and that the economic measures were seriously affecting major industries in the country. He appealed to the Federal Government to ease the economic measures so that industries could pick up and workers could be reemployed. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 17 Jun 83 p 2]

CSO: 3400/1582

NWU DELEGATION PLEASED WITH TOUR OF USSR

Victoria NATION in English 24 Jun 83 p 2

[Text]

A five-strong National Workers Union delegation returned on Tuesday from a month-long study tour in the Soviet Union well pleased with what their leader described as "a most instructive visit

Mrs. Marie-Nella Azémia the NWU Sector Secretary for Agriculture and Fisheries, and four shop stewards from Works Enterprises, Seychelles Breweries and the Seychelles Agricultural Development Corporation joined fellow trade unionists from Guinea and Togo for a series of theoretical studies in various political and economic fields. The lectures at a Moscow school run by the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions was backed up by visits to political, economic, historical, cultural and trade union establishments, monuments and sites in the Russian and Ukrainian Republics

June 5 was spent in the Black Sea port of Yalta in the Crimea where the famous "Big Three" conference between Stalin, Churchill and

Roosevelt was held in February 1945.

At a special reception organised by the hosts and attended by the Mayor of Yalta

and the other two delegations, the Seychellois team sang their national anthem and Creole revolutionary songs and gave a demonstration of the séga.

The theoretical studies in Moscow covered a very large range of subjects including the politics of socialism, the workers' and trade unions' roles in the struggle towards socialism and the need to develop a country's culture to combat alien ideas and influences.

Red Square

In Moscow the delegations visited the Lenin Mausoleum in Red Square, the vast Exposition of Economic Achievements of the Soviet Union, the world-renowned Bolshoi Theatre and Moscow Metro and other places

The second city visited was Leningrad, the second largest city in the USSR and reputed by many to be the most beautiful architecturally.

There visits took in the Winter Palace of the former czars of Russia and other museums

In Yalta the trade unionists also toured rest-houses and sanatoriums run by the Soviet trade unions for their members

Outside the trade union activities, Mrs. Azémia, who is also a member of the Seychelles Women's Association, led a delegation of the women attending the study tour to meet with the Committee of Soviet Women, an umbrella organisation embracing all women's groups and associations

SAP

CSO: 3400/1580

IMPROVING MAIL SERVICES TO CUBA REPORTED

Victoria NATION in English 14 Jun 83 pp 1, 2

[Text] THE SEYCHELLOIS and Cuban postal services have made contacts to speed up the flow of mails between the two countries following complaints by Seychellois students in Cuba that they were waiting up to 60 days for letters.

Seychellois Director of Postal Services, Mr. Romeo Quatre has just completed a two-week visit in Havana for discussions on the matter and is now hoping that mail from Cuba sent direct through Paris, should not take more than seven to ten days to reach Victoria.

In Havana Mr. Quatre had negotiations with the Cuban agency for imports and exports of postage stamps, Empresa Correos Prensa y Filatelia (Coprefil) on the possible production and commercialisation of Seychelles stamps. Mr. Quatre has expressed satisfaction with

the high quality of printing achieved by the stamp production facilities in Cuba. The production and commercialisation of Seychelles postage stamps by the Cuban philatelic agency, have already been discussed within the framework of a Seychello-Cuban technical co-operation agreement.

Mr. Quatre is presently in London holding talks with the British Postal authority on international mail matters.

On his way back to Seychelles, he will stop in Nairobi for discussions with the Kenya postal authority and Kenya Airways representatives regarding the violations of mails. On four occasions during the months of April and May, the Seychellois Director of Postal Services has reported, mails on the Kenya Airways flight had been tampered with.

Mr. Quatre is hoping his intervention in Nairobi will help remove the obstacles affecting the normal flow of international mails.

CSO: 3400/1580

SAP

BUTHELEZI: NO APARTHEID FOR MARXISM SWAP

MB261108 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 26 Jun 83 p 2

[SUNDAY TIMES reporter]

[Text] Black Africans would never swop "white apartheid masters for black Marxist masters."

This message was spelt out at Ulundi in KwaZulu yesterday by Chief Gatsaha Buthelezi, chief minister of KwaZulu and president of the 750,000 strong Inkatha movement.

He was addressing 5,000 delegates and observers attending the Ninth National Conference of the organization.

Chief Buthelezi said the prime object of the members of the external mission of the African National Congress was to establish themselves as a future government in South Africa.

"They will attempt to prolong the struggle for as long as it is necessary to do so," he said.

Chief Buthelezi said if "internal forces could tomorrow establish an open democratic society based on universal adult franchise, and achieve the dreams that so many millions had longed for so long, the ANC's mission in exile would do everything in their human power to sabotage the victory."

The Inkatha president said the ANC was a group of ideological puritans along Marxist lines.

Chief Buthelezi said there was no prospect of a future for South Africa without national reconciliation and the whole population "bending towards building a new future."

He claimed the ANC would never achieve this "in a million years."

"Because they do not struggle with us in the country they are totally careless about our well-being.

"The more misery we're in the more unemployment there is, the more squatter camps there are, the less land we have, the poorer our education is, the worse our social and health services are, the better off they will be."

Chief Buthelezi said it suited the interests of the external mission of the outlawed organization to produce turbulence in South Africa.

He said press reports that the leadership structure of the external mission was being revamped filled him with "foreboding."

"With Mr Thabo Mbeki now occupying a newly created post of publicity secretary of the ANC, we can anticipate a great deal more political vitriol against every organization and everybody who does not toe the line of the external mission," he said.

CSO: 3400/1577

BUTHELEZI REAFFIRMS NONVIOLENCE PRINCIPLE

MB260709 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 26 Jun 83

[Text] The chief minister of the South African national state of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has told the national council of his Inkatha movement that the movement has no intention of deviating from its basic principle of non-violence in spite of what is described as the present trying political situation in Africa.

Speaking at Ulundi, the capital of the national state of the Zulu nation, Chief Buthelezi said that Inkatha, the cultural movement of the ruling party, which he leads, had no cultural movement of the ruling party, which he leads, had no regret in pursuing its policy of nonviolence, and he warned delegates that a crucial test for those who believed in this policy still lay ahead. Chief Buthelezi said that he had believed initially that the formation of black political parties would bring about unity among black people, but that he had discovered that these parties were actually meant to fight other black organizations.

Chief Buthelezi warned those who incited hostility among blacks that they would ultimately bring about a violent confrontation of black against black.

CSO: 3400/1577

SOUTH AFRICA

JOHANNESBURG SAYS SACC POLICY PROMOTES CONFLICT

MB270804 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Station commentary: "The SACC's Conflict Course"]

[Text] The road which the South African Council of Churches has committed itself to is one which in effect is promoting conflict and confrontation in this country. It is also one which has plunged the SACC itself into the gravest crisis of its turbulent and controversial history. Internally the SACC, exponent of the now widely criticized theology of liberation, has been hoisted by its own petard.

In 1980 representatives of 864 African independent churches with congregations numbering 2 and 1/2 million black people over the age of 15 accused the SACC of following policies of confrontation and broke all ties with the council. More recently the bizarre trial of former General Secretary John Rees with its evidence of fraud, secret funds, and covert projects engulfed the council in clouds of suspicion. The upshot was that the council president, the Reverend Peter Storey, resigned. Bishop Desmond Tutu lashed out at white liberals, accusing them of racism and arrogance; he criticized the Methodist Church, deplored malicious rumor mongering and declared that the staff of the SACC was divided.

More serious, however, is the role which the SACC is playing willy-nilly in creating a climate conducive to conflict and confrontation in South Africa. At last week's conference Bishop Tutu spoke of his fears that only violence and bloodshed could bring about change in South Africa, and he condemned South Africa's involvement in the terrorist war as unjust and immoral. Earlier at a 1976 riot commemoration service in Soweto he appealed to black people to commit themselves unreservedly to what he called the total liberation struggle. Last year Bishop Tutu gave a glowing account of the merits of ANC leader Oliver Tambo to a Stellenbosch audience, and assured white South Africans that they would be surprised if they had the opportunity to meet the man.

To these statements can be added the vigorous campaign by the SACC favoring disinvestment, the consequences of which Bishop Tutu says he is prepared to risk. These consequences have been outlined by prominent black leaders. Kwazulu's Chief Gatsha Buthelezi has told black people that calling for sanctions would be tantamount to self-destruction. Dr Lucy Mvubelo, general secretary of

the powerful Clothing Workers Union with its 500,000 black members, reacted to Bishop Tutu's campaign by describing as unfortunate the growing tendency whereby clerics were exerting pressure aimed at influencing South Africa's economic situation. Such actions, she said, could lead to revolution. And the alarming consideration is that the SACC leaves little room for an alternative to its philosophy of inherent confrontation.

In an era of orderly change in negotiating involving all strata of South African society the SACC's contribution to this vital debate has been pathetically inadequate. In fact, in October 1979 the council's Executive Committee stated its belief, and we quote: That full and responsible discussion of alternatives to armed violence is impossible in South Africa. Developments through the years prove such a statement to be palpably false. It is this attitude that has estranged the SACC from the mainstream of South African thinking and has dragged it into the turmoil of internal divisions.

OSD: 1400/1577

DR KOORNHOF LAYS DOWN CONDITIONS FOR SOWETO COUNCIL AMALGAMATION

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 27 Jun 83 p 2

[Article by Nkopane Makobane]

[Text] **THE CHAIRMEN** of the three community councils of Greater Soweto have seemingly agreed on the proposed amalgamation of the Councils following discussions with the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

In a statement at the weekend, the Minister said the object of the amalgamation of the three communities of Dobsonville, Diepmeadow and Soweto into one local authority in terms of the Black Local Authorities Act of 1982, was to grant full autonomy to all the inhabitants of Greater Soweto.

He said that during their meeting in Pretoria on Friday it became evident that in order to implement an amalgamation of this nature between the three councils, four matters would have to be clarified between the relevant councils and his department. These were

- financial arrangements so as to ensure

that any one community shall not be burdened with the financial problems of another community and shall under no circumstances be called upon to defray outstanding debts of another

- the question of domination of one community over another

- the necessity of retaining community spirit, identity and pride which have been built up over the years, and

- methods by which decentralised local administration in each area can be retained.

He added that the three chairmen were to report back to their councils and further discussions are envisaged for the near future.

Yesterday Mr I B Mashao, chairman of the Dobsonville Council, told **The SOWETAN** that they appreciated the merger provided the four points were met

He said at first they had been suspicious about the whole move and as a result opposed

it. One of the main reasons for rejecting the move was that they knew the Soweto Council had a deficit of R18-million. The Government, they suspected, wanted his council and the Diepmeadow Council to help pay. Again, they had feared that they would be dominated by the Soweto Council.

"We must be understood that we are prepared to work together for joint services like roads and the electrification project because it is easy to get loans. But for local administration, things should be left as they are because we know the problems facing our communities much better," he said

MALNUTRITION AMONG BLACKS ASSUMES 'CRISIS PROPORTIONS'

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 23 Jun 83 p 7

[Article by Farook Asvat]

[Text] ***We continue our series on health by Farook Asvat and take a critical look at the problem of malnutrition which has assumed crisis proportions in South Africa — especially among blacks.***

MALNUTRITION has assumed crisis proportions in South Africa. With the present drought, the rising price of our daily bread, and the reduced opportunities to earn our daily lives, hunger rages through the black community like an awful epidemic.

Whites in South Africa enjoy an exceedingly high standard of living, there being no white children with malnutrition. Every hour at least four black children die of malnutrition, burying more than a hundred children every day, ie 32 000 to 48 000 black children die every year in a land that dumps "surplus" fruit into the sea to maintain the market price. (The above figures are based on Prof Moosa, head of the Paediatric Unit at King Edward VIII Hospital, Durban, estimates.)

Another estimate made by G S Fehrsen, and published in the South African Medical Journal in 1975 (using the 1970 population census and deaths due to gastroenteritis — assuming that only 50 percent of these children are malnourished; when in fact about 70 percent of children with gastroenteritis are malnourished), showed that at least 30 000 black children die of malnutrition every year. These figures do not include Indian children who die of malnutrition; nor does it include deaths from other diseases (tuberculosis, measles, herpes or septicaemia) where malnutrition may have been a factor in death.

Food

These statistics are obviously underestimates of the reality, considering the increase

in population, the increase in unemployment, the increase in living price (food prices increased by a massive 30 percent in 1980), and the concomitant decrease in food consumption, since the above figures were calculated — rather conservatively — in the early seventies. As mentioned previously, these figures do not include death from diseases where malnutrition may have been a factor in death. Also, they give no indication of the morbidity from malnutrition, and absolutely no indication of the actual, and very high, incidence of malnutrition in the black community.

But these are statistics. And we are talking of our children; so that if there is but one death from undernourishment

in a land where the greedy feast on braai-vleis and boerewors (South African whites have the highest incidence of coronary heart disease in the world) then we have sufficient indictment against those who rule our lives.

The 16-year study at King Edward showed that 45 percent of the admissions to the paediatric unit were due to protein calorie malnutrition. In 1975 at this hospital alone there were nearly 4 000 admissions due to protein calorie malnutrition, and almost 1 000 of these children died.

But the frightening aspect is that the situation is getting worse. In 1960, 33 percent of the admissions at the hospital were due to malnutrition (11 percent due to the more severe form, marasmus), whereas in 1975, 50 percent of the admissions were due to malnutrition, and 36 percent of the overall admissions due to marasmus.

Records

Post-mortem records also reveal that malnutrition is the major cause of death in black, especially African children, while white children do not suffer from the disease. In 1978 more than 80 percent of the hospitalised black children in Durban (at King Edward) died of malnutrition, and not a single white child was even admitted to hospital with the condition in the city.

But black children admitted to hospital with malnutrition represent only the surface.

In Soweto 40 percent of the children between two and five years of age are malnourished, and 90 percent show stunting

as well. Between 10—12 years of age, 45 percent of Johannesburg's African children are undernourished.

Black children in rural areas are worse off. Statistics are very hard to come by. But those that are available reveal a grim situation. In Tsolo, near Umtata, 36 percent of the children under five years of age are malnourished; 20 percent in the village die before their first birthday; 30 percent before they can celebrate their second birthday.

Other areas are worse off. In Albany, near Grahamstown, 50 percent of African children are malnourished. In Phokeng, near Rustenburg, 69 percent of the children are undernourished. In the Eastern Transvaal, in one study,

55 percent of the children were malnourished. One general practitioner alone saw 130 cases of protein calorie malnutrition (98 with kwashiorkor, 32 with marasmus) during a six-month period in 1979. The doctor, in addition, saw 128 children with pellagra.

A study of African and white children in the Transvaal in the early 1970s showed that 75 percent of the African children suffered mild to moderate grades of protein calorie malnutrition, and that none of the whites were undernourished.

Professor Moosa, head of the Paediatric Department at King Edward VIII Hospital, esti-

mates that at least two to three percent of the eight million African children in South Africa suffer from malnutrition, ie 160 000 to 240 000; and if 20 percent of these children die (as happens at King Edward) then between 32 000 and 48 000 black children die each year from malnutrition alone.

INDIANS PRAISE LIFTING OF GREY STREET BAN

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Jun 83 p 11

[Article by Tim Clarke]

[Text] DURBAN. — The Indian community in Natal has praised the Government's decision to lift its ban on residential development in Durban's Grey Street complex.

The Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, announced in Durban this week the Government had decided to lift restrictions which it imposed in 1973, reserving land buildings in the complex for business purposes only.

Mr Kotze said an amended proclamation to give effect to this decision would be made shortly.

Mr A G Joosab, an executive member of the South African Indian Council who is also vice-president of the Grey Street Ratepayers Association, said yesterday he was absolutely thrilled development could now proceed in the area.

He said he had been attacked from all sides because many leading Indian businessmen were adamant the Government would not give in to demands over the area. He had been ridiculed in

some quarters but his faith in the Government opening the area had proved correct.

Mr A Rajbansi, executive chairman of the SAIC said yesterday the Government's decision had ended nearly a decade of frustration and delegate negotiation by the SAIC.

The Natal Indian Congress has, however, described the announcement as a "hollow victory" and says the decision has been made too late.

Dr F Meer, acting president of the NIC, said yesterday that with the present escalation in development costs only the wealthier Indians would be able to afford the expected high rents in the area.

Poorer Indians would not have "the slightest chance" of buying property in the area.

He also claimed the Government's decision should be seen in the light that it wanted the Indian community to support the new constitutional proposals.

The Grey Street complex is a major tourist attraction with its many

colourful bazaars and has been developed almost entirely by Indian businessmen.

SOUTH AFRICA

SYNOD BACKS MULTIRACIAL UNIFIED CHURCH

MB241352 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0714 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] Kimberley, 24 Jun (SAPA)--The Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk in Afrika (NGKA) [Dutch Reformed Church in Africa] this week unanimously approved a decision proposing a single multiracial church to replace four separate NG churches.

The NGKA initiated the unity move through decisions taken at its synod at Worcester in 1975 and Umgababa in 1979.

The decision was taken at the NGK synod which ended in Kimberley yesterday.

Last year the NGK reaffirmed its viewpoint of different churches on an ethnic basis, and rejected a motion proposing structural unity.

The NGKA decision includes provision for leadership to continue on the road to unity without any church in the family that might prove to be a stumbling block to unity.

Earlier during the synod a motion was adopted reaffirming its links with the white church, which meant it would not proceed to unity without the white church.

The adoption of guidelines and models for unity this week is a binding synod decision.

The unanimous decision was followed by emotional scenes. Several delegates were in tears in their joy that the opposing forces within the church had become reconciled on this issue.

End (400/1/1)

CHURCH URGED TO SUPPORT FREEDOM CHARTER

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 27 Jun 83 p 2

[Article by Sam Mabe]

[Text] **A ROMAN Catholic priest, Father Chris Langenhoven, yesterday called on the church to stop speaking the language of morality and ideals, but to address itself to the Freedom Charter, which he said gave historical flesh and content to the liberation struggle.**

He was speaking at his church in Phiri, Soweto, where a service to commemorate the 28th anniversary of the Freedom Charter was held. He said the church had spoken very vaguely about a number of burning issues in the lives of many people in South Africa.

DEMANDS

One speaker, who would not be named, said the Freedom Charter was not a communist document as had been claimed by the Government. He said if demands for housing, education and democracy as were enshrined in the

Charter made one a communist, then all peace-loving people in South Africa were communists.

Mr Elliot Shabangu, who said he was a participant at the meeting where the document was adopted in 1955, told of the Defiance Campaigns of the early 1950s and the stay-at-home strikes called by the banned ANC, which set the stage for the drafting and adoption of the Freedom Charter.

He added that the first anniversary of the Freedom Charter was commemorated by about 1 000 people at the same ground where it was adopted in Klip-town. During the second anniversary, about 75 percent of the workforce in Johannesburg did not go to work.

"The Freedom Charter will one day triumph over apartheid because the Charter stands for democracy. Apartheid on the other hand, killed Mogoerane, Mosololi

and Motaung," he said.

Mrs Gretta Ncapayi, executive member of the Federation of South African Women (Fedsaw), said South Africa was a big country that could accommodate all her inhabitants and had all the wealth to enable everybody to get enough food.

She described the Freedom Charter as a harmless document which the Government should have seen as another way of advocating dialogue, rather than to have jailed some of the people who adopted it.

She said police action against advocates of justice had forced many youths to opt for violent methods of bringing about change in South Africa.

Pamphlets containing extracts from the Freedom Charter were distributed at the meeting. Security police in two cars kept a close watch at the meeting and took photographs of delegates attending the meeting.

SOUTH AFRICA

\$2 BILLION INVESTMENT IN HOMELANDS, EXPECTED

MB270730 Johannesburg International in English 0630 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] About \$2 billion is to be invested in the self-governing South African national states and in adjoining white areas by overseas and South African industrialists.

Interviewed by Radio RSA's parliamentary news staff in Cape Town, South African Minister of Cooperation and Development Dr Piet Koornhof, gave details of government programs that were aimed at reducing the flow of people to the large urban centers from rural areas. He said that since the announcement on the eight areas marked for industrial decentralization in South Africa and on the accompanying incentives for such development remarkable results have been achieved. Over the past year 780 applications had been received from investors who wanted to establish enterprises in those areas. Dr Koornhof said the total capital outlay of the investors came to about \$2 billion. The applications received for the establishment of industries in the South African national states and adjoining areas would create thousands of job opportunities.

Dr Koornhof said the government had budgeted for a further \$140 million in the present financial year for the foundation and also to create about 20,000 new jobs in the national states under the recently announced drought relief scheme. Furthermore the government was engaged in projects in the black states to promote labor intensive methods of production and thereby reduce mechanization. Dr Koornhof said his government had also budgeted for several million dollars last year for a scheme to create employment opportunities in the Republic of Transkei.

CS01 1400/1577

SOUTH AFRICA

MUNITIONS CORPORATION TO OPEN IN CISKEI

AB230635 Paris AFP in English 0359 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Text] Johannesburg, 23 Jun (AFP)--President Lennox Sebe of the Ciskei "homeland" in South Africa Wednesday announced the formation of the Ciskei Munitions Corporation which will start operation next month, the press reported here.

Mr Sebe told the Ciskei National Assembly in Bisho that the corporation will employ between 100 and [words indistinct] people and manufacture arms and ammunition for export.

The homeland, which gained nominal independence from South Africa in 1981 but is not recognized by the international community, has presently more than 130,000 unemployed, a figure which is expected to rise by 21,000 in the coming year.

The SAPA News Agency reported that President Sebe concluded the munitions factory deal during a recent visit to Israel and West Germany, but Israel has denied reports that it is providing military assistance to Ciskei.

CSU: 3400/1577

BUS TERMINUS TO BE MOVED TO AVOID RACIAL CONFLICT

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 23 Jun 83 p 4

[Article by Mzikayise Edom]

[Text] **THE bus terminus near the Springs Railway Station will be moved to a new site to eliminate, among other things, racial conflict — and this is official.**

According to the Springs Town clerk, Mr J van Loggerenberg, the bus terminus, which is used by thousands of black commuters daily, may be moved to Pollack Park Station — about five kilometres from Springs.

Already, there is an outcry from community leaders and residents in KwaThema, who are against the move. Most of the people interviewed by **The SOWETAN** yesterday, said instead of the council doing away with apartheid, they were encouraging it.

Early last year the liaison committee of the East Rand Metropolitan Transport area presented a memorandum to the Springs Town Council, recommending that the bus terminus be

moved to allow free movement of public transport and people and to minimise or eliminate racial conflict at the station.

Mr Gilbert Motlha-ping, chairman of the KwaThema Community Council, said: "My council is going to fight this issue and we hope to succeed by pleading with the Town Council not to go ahead with the decision."

Mr Zathu Masekela, the chairman of the East Rand Personnel Officers' Association, said: "This is ridiculous"

BRIEFS

MINISTER BOOSTS SOWETO AUTONOMY--The object of the proposed amalgamation of three black community councils into one local authority is to grant full autonomy to greater Soweto. This was said by Cooperation and Development Minister Piet Koornhof in a statement issued in Pretoria. This statement was released after talks between Koornhof and the leaders of the community councils of Dobsonville, Diepmeadow, and Soweto. Koornhof said that during discussion it became evident that in order to affect amalgamation, four matters will first have to be clarified. These are: financial arrangements, so that one community is not burdened by the problems of the other; the question of community spirit; the domination of one community over the other; and ways of maintaining decentralized local administration. [Text] [MB250716 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 25 Jun 83]

TRANSKEI OPPOSED TO RESETTLEMENT--The Transkeian minister of foreign affairs, Mr (Lujave), says his government will not be party to any resettlement of Transkeian work seekers at present in South Africa. He was commenting in Umtata on a statement by the minister of cooperation and development, Dr Koornhof, that an agreement had been reached with Transkei on a scheme for the creation of employment opportunities and the resettlement of Transkeians living illegally in South Africa. Mr (Lujave) said he was opposed in principle to the idea of resettlement and would have no part in its implementation. What had been agreed on was the creation of job opportunities in Transkei to absorb unemployed Transkeians. [Text] [MB291035 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 29 Jun 83]

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL HIT--The official Opposition in the Assembly opposed the third reading of the Promotion of Local Government Affairs Bill on Friday on the grounds that it maintained "the rigid vertical lines of apartheid in local Government". Mr Alf Widman (PFP Hillbrow) said this was his party's view in spite of considerable amendments to the Bill, introduced by the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis. Mr Widman said his party had been consistent in its rejection of the apartheid aspect of the proposed legislation, and in its argument that there had not been adequate consultation and that the Bill did not include black local authorities in its provisions. The Conservative Party indicated that it would vote against the third reading on the grounds that the Bill promoted racial integration and power-sharing. Dr W J Snyman (CP Pietersburg) accused the Government of introducing "creeping integration" and power-sharing "through the back door" in the field of local government. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Jun 83 p 2]

TRADE UNIONS WARNED AGAINST POLITICIZATION

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 13 Jun 83 pp 1, 7

[Article by Mandla Magagula]

[Text] **TRADE unions should not allow themselves to be used as fronts for political movements, the leader of a new union warned at the weekend.**

Mr Daniel Simelane, chairman of the recently formed Swaziland Agricultural and Plantations Union charged that "political activists will try to infiltrate unions and warned workers to resist such infiltration.

Freedom

Speaking at a rally at the Union Centre in Simunye on Saturday, Mr Simelane said "Government has allowed workers to form trade unions, but this freedom should be guarded jealously and exercised responsibly."

"Workers should not allow their unions to be infiltrated by elements who will use the organisations to cause trouble to gain political ends," he said.

The purpose of forming trade unions is not to create platforms for politicians, but to protect workers against unscrupulous employers, he said.

Outlining the workers' rights under the new Industrial Relations and Employment Act, he said:

"It therefore rests upon every worker to make maximum use of this opportunity. Gone are the days when workers were no better than sheep without a shepherd. We now have our own union. The constitution is our guideline.

Under the constitution of the Agricultural and Plantations Union, we can take any unscrupulous employer to the Industrial Court. It is therefore imperative that everyone of us gets a copy of the Industrial Relations and Employment Act.

"It is important that workers understood what trade unions stood for. If they confused trade unions with political organisations, the movement will be doomed to failure."

He told the Simunye workers that as far as the trade union movement in Swaziland was concerned, everything was being done above board. The International Labour Organisation (ILO) of the United Nations was aware of the existence of the mother body, the Swaziland Federation of Trade Unions, Mr Simelane said.

Indeed, the Industrial Relations and Employment Act had been drafted with

the assistance of an ILO expert," he added. "Therefore, workers in Swaziland should familiarise themselves with the law governing trade unions," Mr Simelane said.

He said the Agricultural and Plantations Union would soon set up offices with full-time employees. "The offices would be responsible for all matters affecting members of the union," Mr Simelane said.

"Workers have to treat the formation of these unions as a matter of urgency because, according to the law, the Labour Office should no longer handle labour disputes.

Women

Another prominent speaker, Mr Augustine Matsebula, stressed that under the Industrial Relations and Employment Act, women had the same rights as male workers.

"From now on, women and men shall receive equal treatment before the law," Mr Matsebula said. Mr Matsebula is an executive committee member of the union.

"It is very disappointing to note that not so many women are in attendance today. It is up to each and everyone of you to teach the gospel of trade unionism so that it is

understood in every household.

Those who do not want to join will have only themselves to blame if they get into trouble with their employers. The government has given us the right to organise ourselves as workers. The sooner we understand this the better for the economic development of this country.

"Without the trade union movement, there will be unnecessary and ill-advised strikes. Workers must unite under the banner of the Swaziland Federation of Trade Unions."

It was clearly explained that trade unions had been banned during the last decade because they had been infiltrated by politicians. This had led to the major economic upheavals which saw a lot of workers being put into prison for their participation in illegal strikes.

Speakers also took their audience back to the early 1960s when politicians used trade unions to fight the colonial government. That was how strikes developed at the major industrial centres of Big Bend and Buleni.

This time, speakers explained, all workers in Swaziland should understand that trade unions had nothing to do with politics. They were there to look after the interests of the workers.

Members of the Agricultural and Plantations union should pay their joining fee of E5.00. They would then have to pay monthly subscription fees of E3.00. The money, it was explained, would pay for, among other things, lawyers' fees.

BRIEFS

NEW WEEKEND NEWSPAPER--The SWAZI NEWS, the kingdom's only weekend newspaper which was launched last weekend, has been voted an instant hit by the public. The first issue of the paper, a sister publication of THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND and TIKHATSE TEMASWATI, was completely sold out. [Excerpt] [MB291400 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 29 Jun 83 p 3]

MOZAMBIQUE BORDER POST CLOSED--The border post between Mozambique and Swaziland at Mhlumeni which used to provide a shortcut to Maputo through Siteki is still closed. But Swaziland still maintains its customs and police posts although there has been no crossing into or from Mozambique. On the Mozambican side, the border is not manned and is kept closed all the time. But there are always armed soldiers guarding the Mozambican side, apparently to make sure that there are no crossings. A spokesman for the deputy prime minister's office said the requests for the closure came from Mozambique. He thought the reason could have been that it was not busy. Entries into Mozambique were always referred to the Lomahasha border post, about 40 km away further north. The spokesman said there had been no complaints from the public about the closure. There was no official announcement from both governments when the border post was closed. A police spokesman said their presence at the post was now merely policing. [Text] [MB291400 Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 29 Jun 83 p 1]

TAZARA TO EXCEED 1982-1983 ESTIMATED GROSS EARNINGS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 23 Jun 83 p 3

[Article by Ernest Ambali]

[Text]

THE Tanzania-Zambia Railway Authority (TAZARA) is expected to exceed its 1982-83 estimated gross earnings by 38.3m by the end of this month.

According to the Minister for Communications and Transport, Ndugu John Malecela, TAZARA's gross revenue by the end of this month will be 264.60m.

It was previously estimated that the TAZARA would earn 205.3m by the end of the current financial year.

Ndugu Malecela told the National assembly yesterday that TAZARA's surplus earnings would total 98.28m.

Answering a question by Ndugu P. Ole Si tabau (Arumeru) who observed that TAZARA and the Zambia-Tanzania Road Services (ZTRS) were operating at substantial losses, Ndugu Malecela said measures to improve operations of TAZARA had been taken.

Ndugu spoke of measures being taken to improve TAZARA's services, include replacement of the old engines with new ones. With the help of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, TAZARA will receive nine more locomotives, he said.

Ndugu Malecela told the House that the Zambian

government had directed that its mining firms should export their cargo through TAZARA, not less than 33,000 tonnes of copper and 33,000 tonnes of cargo every month.

On ZTRS, Ndugu Malecela said the firm started hauling less goods after Zimbabwe became independent. Since then Zambia had been passing some of its cargo through Zimbabwe.

He said in spite of all the changes, the governments of Tanzania and Zambia were satisfied that ZTRS should continue to exist. Its services were still needed to supplement TAZARA services, he added.

CRACKDOWN ON ECONOMIC SABOTEURS TO BE MAJOR CONCERN IN NEXT FISCAL YEAR

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 23 Jun 83 p 1

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Excerpt] THE crackdown on economic saboteurs and racketeers will continue to be the major preoccupation of the Government in the next financial year, the National Assembly was told in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

The Prime Minister, Ndugu Edward Sokoine, said that the Government would also ensure smooth distribution of commodities and improve production in agriculture, livestock, natural resources and mineral sectors during the year.

Presenting the 1983/84 estimates for his office, Ndugu Sokoine said the Government would continue to track down on saboteurs and racketeers and punish them under the Economic Sabotage (Interim Provisions) Act, 1983.

He explained that the operation was essentially aimed at wiping out economic crime, adding it was not based on colour, religious or tribal considerations.

The Prime Minister further pointed out that the crackdown was not opposed to private business. He urged law-abiding businessmen to continue distribution of commodities to consumers without fear.

Ndugu Sokoine told MPs that 1,353 suspects had been arrested under the crackdown launched last March and the value of goods seized from hoarders was estimated at one billion shillings.

He said foreign currency equivalent to 901,625/23 and another 37,196,924/05 was

impounded from homes and other places. Deposits with the National Bank of Commerce reached 1.5 billion shillings compared to an average of 200 million shillings deposited over similar periods previously.

Regarding agriculture, he said, the Government would ensure timely collection of crops from peasants by crop authorities and efficient movement of the produce from villages.

He directed the authorities to work out programmes of implementation. The Coffee Authority of Tanzania (CAT) should lay out concrete plans to move coffee from areas with transport problems, like Kagera and Mbinga in Ruvuma.

He said the National Milling Corporation is directed to ensure smooth movement of food from the

surplus-producer regions of Ruvuma and Rukwa. Pile-up of crops in the regions would be avoided.

The Prime Minister said implementation of the Human Resources Deployment Act would start during the second half of this year. He told the House that the programme would compel every able-bodied person to work.

He asked the House to approve 577,637,700/- and 170,808,000/- for recurrent and development expenditure, respectively, by his office in 1983/84. He also asked for 3,655,761,000/- for regions' recurrent expenditure; 794,061,000/- for development expenditure and 16,858,000/- for recurrent expenditure of the Speaker's Office.

He said funds allocation to regions would finance production of food, cash crops, animal husbandry, soil conservation and improvement of feeder roads.

He said 1983/84 allocations for small scale irrigation projects,

millet, maize, cassava and fruit production, cash crop production, construction of storage facilities and livestock projects had been increased compared to this year's estimates.

More funds have also been earmarked for livestock projects, feeder roads and soil conservation, he said.

Ndugu Sokoine, said implementation of regional integrated development plans (RIDEPs) which failed to get foreign funding would be financed locally.

He told the House that implementation of RIDEPs for Lindi and Mtwara financed by Britain, had been held up because of the donor's delay in making funds available as scheduled. The United States of America was not ready to finance the second phase of the plan for Arusha Region, he said.

The Prime Minister said the World Bank-aided plan for Kigoma was completed last June while that in Tabora was scheduled for completion this month. Arrangements were underway for the World Bank to finance the Mwanza and Shinyanga plans, he added.

CSO: 3400/1585

JUMBE SEEKS FORMATION OF MINISTERIAL BUSINESS DEALINGS PANEL

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 24 Jun 83 p 1

[Article by Ally Saleh]

[Text] THE President of Zanzibar Ndugu Aboud Jumbe, has directed the formation of a ministerial panel that will be responsible for emergency domestic and international business dealings.

The panel, which is aimed at facilitating prompt domestic and international business dealings, will be made up of the ministers of Finance and Planning and any third Minister whose Ministry would be responsible for the Particular business dealings at a given time.

Ndugu Jumbe issued the directive at the State House here on Wednesday when he was addressing officials of the Ministry of Industries, members of the Zanzibar Board of Trade and revolutionary committees on the importation of raw materials and spare parts.

Ndugu Jumbe, who is also the Chairman of the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council and Vice-President of the United Republic of Tanzania said any business dealing that would receive approval from the panel would have to be accorded prompt action from other parties in Zanzibar.

He said the formation of the panel was aimed at minimising delays in business dealings which required prompt action. Such dealings had in the past been dealt with by the Zanzibar Board of Trade.

Ndugu Jumbe told the officials of the Ministry of Industries to exercise extreme care in planning for importation of raw materials and spare parts so as not to disrupt production.

He further called on the officials to conduct research to establish the right prices before importing any item, noting that prices for imported goods should conform with quality.

The President hinted that a new board to supervise this would be formed soon.

CSO: 3400/1585

LOSS MAKING PARASTATAL FIRMS TO BE LIQUIDATED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 22 Jun 83 p 1

[Excerpt] THE Government has said parastatal firms which operated at losses and those which performed poorly would be liquidated.

Winding up estimates on the Budget in Parliament yesterday, the Minister for Finance, Ndugu Cleopa Msuya, said this was one of the measures to be adopted by the Government in the exercise to cut down expenditures.

He said the Government was awaiting reports from cost-reduction committee which were still being compiled, from which the Government would act.

The minister said holding companies such as the National Development Corporation (NDC) and others should immediately start a de-staffing programme to avoid heavy bureaucracies at their head offices, and also to cut down overheads.

Ndugu Msuya said it was absolutely unnecessary to have all "those managers — personnel, administration, social welfare, research, planning — and others at the head office".

He cited the recently-acquired Lonrho companies which he said had only about eight people at their head office. Another example, he said, was the Tanganyika Finance Development Company (TDFL) and the KJ Motors group's head office, the Industrial Management Services (IMS) which maintained a minimal number of officials at the head office.

"It is not bad to learn from capitalists," Ndugu Msuya noted, calling upon parastatals to do the same.

He said the Government will institute strict measures to deal with parastatals to ensure it got its proper

dividends at the end of every year. He said the Government would also decide over the parastatals investment direction.

He gave the example of the Agricultural and Industrial Supplies Company (AISCO) which he said was building houses worth 65 million/- in Dar es Salaam. "All they do is to import and distribute agricultural machinery. They could direct the investment elsewhere", he said.

Ndugu Msuya said the Government would in future require all public institutions which were service-oriented to draw up plans which clearly explained that they would also cut down their costs.

Citing one of the examples of careless utilisation of public funds, Ndugu Msuya said the Cashewnut Authority of Tanzania (CATA) built a 1,000,000/- house for the General Manager, a sum which could have easily been used to build four or even more houses of modest standards.

Speaking on imprests, the Minister said they would still continue to be issued, but said the minimum time frame for retirement of such money was ten days. "If a senior official refuses to pay up, he should be told to do so in writing. If he does not want to, then he should also put it in writing", the Minister said amid cheers from MPs.

The minister said apart from cutting down on expenditure, the Government would improve the tax collection process to ensure the budgeted amount is collected.

He said taxable potentials in each region and district would be studied and a list of those eligible to pay tax given to the respective authorities. The local authorities will be expected to expose taxable sources omitted in the lists, he said.

SOKOINE SAYS ESSENTIAL GOODS AWAITING REGIONS' COLLECTION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 23 Jun 83 p 1

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Edward Sokoine said in the National Assembly yesterday that a number of essential items were in abundance in Dar es Salaam and were awaiting collection by the regions.

Answering Rungwe MP, Lt. Col. E. Mwakyambiki, during the debate on estimates for the Prime Minister's Office, Ndugu Sokoine said there was enough salt, for instance, to meet some of the demands for Mbeya, "and if you brought a lorry tomorrow, you will have enough salt for your region."

The Prime Minister said there were other items like hand-hoes which had been fully distributed to the regional trading companies (RTCs) and filled their godowns. He said these were awaiting to be sold, and that if they were not, the Ubungo Farm Implements factory in Dar es Salaam would stop production.

He said apart from salt and hoes, there were other points raised by the southern regions on non-availability of textiles.

The Prime Minister said there were pile-ups of textiles in industries awaiting purchase by the regions, and that they were only awaiting collection.

Ndugu Sokoine, amid cheers from MPs, said there was a new system for the distribution of commodities, through establishment of distribution committees from national to the grass root level. The move was to curb loopholes and check racketeering, he added.

These committees would soon get legal status, to be approved by parliament, to ensure just and fair distribution of goods, he said.

The Prime Minister said the commodities impounded during the current crack-down on racketeers and economic saboteurs had proved that essential commodities like sugar and rice were not among those most hoarded items.

He said the most hoarded items include motor vehicle spare parts, soap and others.

He explained that sugar plants would soon resume production and the commodity would soon be on the market.

CSO: 3400/1585

GOVERNMENT ISSUES STATEMENT ON NATION'S FUEL SITUATION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 25 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] **THE** Government yesterday issued a statement on the current fuel situation in the country, noting that priority in fuel allocation would be extended to meet requirements to move agricultural produce both for export and internal consumption.

The statement assured the public that the present shortage of diesel was temporary and that every effort would be made to restore the situation to normality.

Noting that the problem had been brought about by unavailability of adequate foreign exchange, the statement said: "However, during this critical time, the Government counts on the support and understanding of all Tanzanians".

The full statement, issued by the Ministry of Water and Energy, reads:-

"The nation is going through a critical period in its history, not unlike many other countries, including some who produce oil, which the international economic situation has affected their economies harshly.

"At times such as these, it is important for our citizens to play their part in a national effort to recover the ground that has been lost so that we can all again have the necessary services and goods to improve our quality of life by ensuring that development projects, particularly in the agricultural sector, are given maximum support.

"It is in this context that this statement is being issued in order to ensure that all our people realise the difficulty we are experiencing with regard to the availability of petroleum products, especially diesel.

"This shortage is the result of the unavailability of adequate foreign exchange to purchase the

entire fuel needs of the nation.

"We have sufficient crude oil in the country and a further supply of 74,000 tonnes is expected shortly from Libya. The refinery will, therefore, continue processing normally.

"However, the output from the refinery does not match our current demand and the shortfall has to be supplemented by importing refined products. As such, the refinery's output meets fifty per cent of the diesel market. This has placed the nation in a difficult position at a time when agricultural produce — both for export and home consumption —

has to be collected, processed and transported.

"Export crops in particular, which earn foreign exchange, have to be given top priority since they are the source of foreign exchange earnings. It is, therefore, imperative to take certain measures to ensure that essential services are maintained to protect the harvesting season and other areas of our social and economic sectors which are necessary for our well-being.

"As such, the Government has decided that priority will be given to transportation of coffee, especially from Moshi, Mbinga and Kagera.

It is recognised that the transport sector will be particularly affected by the present situation. Major transport institutions such as UDA, KAMATA and TRC have been advised to reschedule their timetables to reflect the present situation and to make a public announcement to this effect.

"This means that certain services will be reduced. At the same time, every effort will be made to

meet the fuel requirements to move agricultural produce both for export and internal consumption.

"Increased allocations of diesel will be given to regions where cotton is being harvested. Similarly, other produce such as coffee, sugar, wheat, tobacco, cashewnuts etc will be given preference.

"Other regions will have reduced quotas but these will be constantly under review in line with availability of products.

"Under these circumstances, the Government requests the co-operation of all the people in dealing with this situation. In order to avoid undue hardship, it is urged that unnecessary travel by road, rail, air and ships be avoided. It is also urged that fuel

that is available to deserving institutions should be used with great care and diligence.

"The regional fuel allocation committees have an important duty to perform by making absolutely certain that fuel is allocated to priority areas until such time as the situation improves.

"The Government wishes to assure the general public that the present severe shortage of diesel is temporary and every effort is being made to restore normality. However, during this critical time, the Government counts on the support and understanding of all Tanzanians.

TIPER'S INABILITY TO RESUME CRUDE OIL PROCESSING, CAUSES FUEL CRISIS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 23 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] The current fuel crisis has been attributed to the inability of the Tanzania and Italian Petroleum Refinery (TIPER) to resume at full capacity the processing of crude and the country's lack of foreign exchange to import refined oil products.

Dealers in petroleum products said in Dar es Salaam yesterday even with production resumption, TIPER had managed to pump over to them less than half of their requirements.

They said that since the plant was for sometime completely shut down, it would take few weeks to resume full production. They said this was normal for refineries.

However, they noted that even if there had been no shutdown, the recently-imported 50,000 tonnes of crude oil would not solve the crisis. The country's annual requirements of crude stand at 700,000 tonnes, which have to be supplemented by between 200,000 and 300,000 tonnes of refined oil products.

A random survey by the DAILY NEWS showed that the fuel crisis was serious. In the city, trucks belonging to private transporters, and parastatal organisations formed long queues at various filling stations awaiting diesel.

Long queues of people waiting to buy kerosene were also seen at most stations. The survey also revealed that unscrupulous elements had taken advantage of the apparent shortage to sell a litre of kerosene at 20/-.

Reports from upcountry said Moshi town was also facing acute shortage of fuel, and that some transporters had been forced to ground their vehicles.

CSO: 3400/1585

BRIEFS

TPTC INSTALLING MICROWAVE SYSTEMS--The Tanzania Posts Telecommunications Corporation (TPTC) has started installing microwave systems covering Dodoma, Singida, Tabora, Shinyanga and Mwanza. A statement issued by the Corporation in Dar es Salaam at the week-end said the programme was part of the east-western position of the Pan-African Telecommunication (PANAFTEL) link. The system will also provide an important link with international circuits which will eventually be extended to Western Africa. According to the statement, the Corporation has already completed both indoor and outdoor installations. Indoor installations include radio, multiplexing and power plant equipment whereas outdoor installations involved erection of towers of different heights at seventeen stations. The stations are Imagi Hill, Kachanda, Manyoni, Mikumbi, Kiomboi, Singida, Mvisi, Igogo, Ndala, Nyombo, Kazahe Hill, Shinyanga, Kilulu Hill, Mwabagole, Nyashana and Sanjira near Mwanza. The statement said testing of equipment had already started. The exercise involves testing of diesel engine alternators, rectifiers, batteries and power plant equipment. Radio tests which include testing of antenna system is scheduled to start next month, the statement said. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 27 Jun 83 p 1]

DPRK IRRIGATION FARMING EXPERTS--Irrigation farming experts from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) are to be assigned to Morogoro, Mwanza and Iringa regions to assist in irrigation projects. The Deputy Minister for Agriculture, Ndugu Lumuli Kasyupa, said this in the National Assembly yesterday when replying Ndugu Humbi Ziota (Igunga) who asked whether any of the 105 irrigation experts from the DPRK coming to Tanzania as reported by the press would be sent to Igunga District. He said the Mwanzugi Irrigation Project in Igunga District had been moving at a slow pace since 1972. Ndugu Kasyupa replied that the experts would not be sent to Mwanzugi because the project was sponsored by a United Nations agency and the African Development Bank (ADB), of which the Koreans were not members. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 21 Jun 83 p 1]

DEPUTY MINISTER GIVES REFUGEE BREAKDOWN--Tanzania has a total of 200,000 refugees from neighbouring countries the Deputy Minister for Home Affairs, Ndugu H. R. Mohamed, told the National Assembly yesterday. He said during questiontime that the biggest group was from Burundi--numbering 155,000--followed by Zaire with 21,000 and Malawi--2,000. Answering Ndugu G. Mnayahe (Newala), Ndugu Mohamed said, 32 Kenyans had already been given refugee

status, and that 23 others were still being processed. Rwanda had a total of 1,501 refugees in Tanzania, he added. The Deputy Minister said all Ugandan refugees, numbering 5,000 had already returned home, and those from Mozambique returned home by 1976. They numbered 75,000. There were no refugees from Zambia and Somalia, he said. He said some 7,666 foreigners who had no refugee status had been granted permits to live in the country. They are as follows: Uganda--393; Mozambique--2,956; Zaire--457; Zambia--341; Somalia--1,220; Burundi--309; Rwanda--500; Malawi--464; and Kenya--1,026. The Deputy Minister said consultations were being held regularly with Tanzania's neighbours to ensure that Tanzanians living in those countries were not subjected to harassment and unnecessary hardships. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 22 Jun 83 p 1]

POWER SHORTAGE PREVENTS PRODUCTION--The clove stem oil factory at Wawi in Chake Chake, Pemba, has failed to start production for lack of power and water. The factory, built at a cost of over 60m/-, was expected to start full production on three shifts in January this year. Trial runs on the French-built factory planned for last August failed to take off because of the same problem. The factory, one of the major undertakings by the Zanzibar Government, was designed to produce between 100 and 120 tonnes of clove oil a year. With a proposed labour force of over 150, the factory was expected to process 3,000 tonnes of clove stems annually. The factory's Acting General Manager, Ndugu Nasibu Suleiman Omar, declined comment on the issue. [Text] [Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 26 Jun 83 p 1]

ILO PROVIDES RURAL DEVELOPMENT GRANT--The International Labour Organisation (ILO) has granted Tanzania 145 million/- to support rural development in Dodoma, Arusha, Rukwa and Ruvuma regions. The ILO Project Coordinator and Chief Technical Adviser based in Dar es Salaam, Mr. M. I. Hussain, said in Dodoma at the weekend that projects to benefit from the grant include irrigation, rehabilitation of feeder roads, provision of clean water and afforestation. Some of the projects took off in 1979. He said ILO had also provided 15 technical experts to advise and assist the Government in planning and implementing the projects. Already, 1,000 kilometres of roads have been improved in Rukwa and Ruvuma regions. In Dodoma, two irrigation projects are nearing completion while in Arusha flood control project at Mto-Wa-Mbu and construction of canals at Magugu Village is underway. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 27 Jun 83 p 3]

CSO: 3400/1585

IRAQI GOVERNMENT TO PROVIDE ACCOMODATIONS FOR ZAMBIAN WORKERS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 21 Jun 83 p 7

[Text]

By Business Mail Staff
THE IRAQI government is doing everything possible to provide accommodation to 59 Zambian workers who have gone to work in that country, Iraqi Ambassador to Zambia, Mr Widad Eljam said yesterday.

The Zambian workers, who are employed by Energoinvest, a Yugoslav firm which has a contract to put up a powerline in Iraq left last month as part of the company's deployment exercise.

The ambassador said that from the information he has received from Baghdad, both the Zambian workers and their Yugoslav counterparts are being given full co-operation in securing decent accommodation and other facilities.

"My government has made it clear that it will give both the Yugoslav and Zambian workers good facilities to make their stay comfortable in Iraq. There will not be disparities in the allocation of needed facilities like accommodation," Mr Eljam explained.

The Iraqi government attaches great importance to the work being done by

the Zambian workers on the construction of the powerline in that country, he said.

He could not however say whether work has already started on the project on which the first batch of Zambian workers are scheduled to stay for six months.

"The workers are supposed to be there for six months but their stay may be prolonged depending on the progress which will be done. There are also plans to send more Zambian workers to Iraq on the same project," Mr Eljam said.

The Zambian workers, who are in Iraq, are part of the 300 employees declared redundant last year after completion of the Kabwe-Nakonde multi-million Kwacha powerline transmission project.

The workers' salaries are between K600 and K1,000 per month according to experience. Seventy per cent of the salaries will be paid in Kwacha in Zambia while the remainder will be in Iraqi currency for their upkeep in that country.

WHO SPONSORED UNZA RESEARCH PROBES ALCOHOLISM IN RURAL AREAS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Jun 83 p 5

[Text] A TENDENCY to look upon heavy drinkers as heroes has contributed to alcoholism in rural areas.

The community health research unit of the Institute for African Studies at the University of Zambia found that in rural areas people wanted to be considered kind by offering beer to others.

The research, which was sponsored by the World Health Organisation (WHO) established that there was competitive drinking especially after harvests.

There were problems of uncontrolled bar opening times and the influence of urban visitors who encouraged competitive drinking.

The unit suggested the Party should be involved in educating the community on the dangers of excessive drinking.

Home brewers should be encouraged to sell beer after working hours only. Relatives should be involved in dealing with their unbecoming visitors.

This suggestion was made after realising there was a lot of prostitution when urban girls went to rural areas after harvest.

The research team visited rural and urban areas. In Lusaka's Chawama township

they were suspected to be detectives when they did not take part in drinking.

"Therefore we decided to buy a few beers in order to be accepted by the community," the report says.

PHYSICIAN REVEALS PRETORIA PHYSICIAN TRAINING AGREEMENT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Jun 83 p 1

[Excerpt] **THE ban by Health Minister Mr Ben Kakoma early this month on Zambian medical personnel from going for training in South Africa yesterday took a dramatic turn when it was revealed that Zambia has, in fact, an agreement with Pretoria to train doctors there.**

Chairman of the Medical Association of Zambia Dr Mashekwa Nalumango said in an interview in Lusaka yesterday the agreement was negotiated by the Rotary Club and the Ministry of Health during a tour of Zambia by South African heart transplant pioneer Professor Christiaan Barnard in 1979.

Prof Barnard was invited to Zambia by the association, but it did not take part in negotiations for the medical agreement.

"Since that time there have been doctors from Zambia going to South Africa for training."

Dr Nalumango knew of four doctors who had gone for specialised training in South Africa among them was an indigenous Zambian.

"Civil servants in the Ministry of Health know about this arrangement and all the doctors who have been going to South Africa have done so with the approval of the Ministry of Health."

Dr Nalumango's revelations contradict earlier remarks by Mr Kakoma that he was not aware of any arrangement of technical cooperation with South Africa under which Zambian personnel would train in that country.

Mr Kakoma said this when he announced that his ministry had banned a proposed training trip to South Africa by

Mufulira division of ZCCM, who studied thoracic and vascular surgery and Dr Jones Cains, superintendent of St Francis Hospital, Katete, and another he did not name who studied plastic and reconstructive surgery last April.

Mr Kakoma said even the few patients who required specialist treatment abroad were sent only to countries which had bilateral agreements with Zambia.

"I am therefore not aware of any policy under which any health institution, be it Government, parastatal or private can collaborate in the medical field with South Africa," Mr Kakoma said.

But Dr Nalumango said

after training in South Africa with full permission from the ministry, the doctors had been accepted back in Zambia.

The association was surprised that Mr Kakoma was saying there was no such training agreement between Zambia and South Africa.

"The issue right now is between the Rotary Club of Kitwe and the Ministry of Health."

The association was surprised that the training issue had surfaced and yet ZCCM was getting most of its spare parts from South Africa.

"Even medicine comes from South Africa. You can refer to Prime Minister Munda on that."

Kitwe Central Hospital chief consulting physician Dr John Chilufya at the famous Groot Schuur Hospital in Cape Town.

Dr Chilufya's training in clinical pharmacology was sponsored by the Rotary Club of Kitwe. He was expected to go next month.

Announcing Dr Chilufya's selection chairman of the international services of the club Mr David Cole said others who had benefited from this arrangement were:

The late Mr Richard Carruthers, chief medical superintendent at Lusaka's University Teaching Hospital, who studied thoracic surgery, Eric Rea, chief consulting surgeon of Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines, who studied thoracic and plastic surgery.

Others were Mr John Masange, chief medical officer of

SOUTHERN PROVINCE OFFICIALS FAIL TO IMPROVE WATER SUPPLY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] EFFORTS by officials in Southern Province to improve water supplies in the area have failed and people have now appealed to the central government to step in to save their lives and that of livestock.

Southern Province permanent secretary Mr Pencil Phiri yesterday met district governors and their executive secretaries to review the critical water situation.

He said the water problem was getting worse despite the allocation of K4 million by the Government to build 70 dams for the storage of water.

The water shortage is caused by two successive drought years which have now dried wells, even those that were deepened last year to reach the fallen water table had failed to produce results.

The only lasting solution to the shortage was an increase in rainfall, but in the absence of this, the Government should launch a massive relief supply using tankers to ferry water to the area.

Yesterday's meeting was mainly to share out funds for the improvement of feeder roads in the province, but officials discussed other issues including the water supply and provision of relief food to drought stricken areas.

Some councils had already started improving their feeder roads. The funds shared out to them would augment what had already been earmarked for road improvements.

The meeting was chaired by the provincial political secretary Mr Joseph Simuyandi.

Former permanent secretary Mr Edward M. Munyanga said last February it was planned each district should have at least ten new dams.

The province had bought lorries and water tanks out of the K4 million to speed up delivery of water.

PRC TO HAND OVER BRIDGE IN JULY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Jun 83 p 5

[Text]

CONSTRUCTION of the 2.8 kilometre bridge across Luapula river on the Serenje/Samfya/Mansa road which began in 1979 has now been completed. Minister of Works and Supply Mr Haswell Mwale was told at the weekend when he visited the project.

A Chinese team working on the bridge and the road told the minister that the bridge, one of the longest in Africa, would be ready for handing over next month.

Briefing the minister, the chief engineer of the project Mr Shen Xi Heng said the bridge had been completed before schedule largely because of the cooperation they received from the ministry especially in releasing funds on time.

He hoped this cooperation would prevail in future as the team embarked on its equally

more demanding task of completing the road to Luapula.

The Chinese team is now tarring the bridge and putting finishing touches to guard posts.

Mr Shen declined to disclose the cost of the bridge but said it was much less than that used for the construction of the Chambeshi river bridge whose cost is estimated at about K5 million.

He said the Government had so far allocated them K23.13 million for the project.

Mr Shen told the minister his team still had a stretch of 243 km of road to tar and 78 km from Samfya to Mansa to clear.

He said money, which was initially intended for tarring the road had now been diverted to the completion of the grading and the clearing of the

remaining stretch between Samfya and Mansa.

Electricity poles and residential houses situated on the Serenje/Samfya/Mansa road were slowing the construction of the highway, he said.

He urged the ministry to speed up negotiations with Zesco for his team to complete the project on schedule.

Mr Mwale said his ministry was willing to compensate Zesco and would urgently initiate negotiations for the removal of the poles.

Mr Mwale said the Party and its Government was happy over the completion of the bridge which should usher in development in the region.

He urged people there to grow more food now as the infrastructure for marketing their products was available.
— Zana.

CSO: 3400/1576

BP ZAMBIA TO INTENSIFY LOCAL BLENDING OF LUBRICANTS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Jun 83 p 2

[Text] BP ZAMBIA has taken drastic measures aimed at intensifying local blending and packaging of lubricating oils to save between K7 and K10 million in foreign exchange this year.

The measures include a detailed representation to the Bank of Zambia to fully utilise the company's Lube oil complex in Kitwe which has a capacity of about 45 million litres a year giving it an overcapacity of more than 100 per cent over national demand.

A BP spokesman said in a statement released in Lusaka

yesterday forex saving measures could increase if the other oil companies had their lubricants blended at the plant.

Last month former BP Zambia managing director Mr Ingvar Helman said his company last year paid K60 million in taxes and duties out of its K240 million turnover.

But while he was satisfied with the supply of oil refined products his company was facing a serious shortage of lubricants and needed K1.5 million in foreign exchange a month to import them. "If there are no lubricants then the country will come to a standstill," he warned.

A company spokesman said yesterday in an attempt to save foreign exchange BP had indicated to the Bank of Zambia that it was willing to blend and package lubricating oils for all marketers in Zambia at its oil complex in Kitwe.

"BP Zambia's suggestion if accepted would drastically reduce the foreign exchange outflow for finished lubricants which are now being imported by the other four oil marketing companies in Zambia: Caltex, Mobil, Agip and Total," he said.

Zambia's consumption of lubricants in 1982 was 22 million litres and this volume was shared by all the oil marketing companies.

BP and Agip were the leading marketers with 65 per cent and 20 per cent respectively. The remaining 15 per cent of the market was shared between Caltex, Mobil and Total.

The spokesman said last year the BP plant processed 89 different grades of lubricating oils totalling 10 million litres representing 46 per cent of the total consumption.

BRIEFS

MINISTERS RETURN FROM GDR--Minister of State for Labour and Social Services Mr Ludwig Sondashi and Minister of State for General Education and Culture Mr Alan Chilimboyi returned to Lusaka from a three-week visit to the German Democratic Republic (GDR). The two ministers were in GDR at the invitation of that country's party. Whilst in the GDR, Mr Chilimboyi and Mr Sondashi visited a number of places in rural areas and toured cooperatives, industrial sites and local councils. Speaking briefly after their arrival, Mr Sondashi said that the trip was fruitful and that he and Mr Chilimboyi learnt a lot from their tour. [Text] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 21 Jun 83 p 3]

GIFT TO CUBA--Chairman of the Legal and Political Committee, Mr Reuben Kamanga, yesterday presented Cuba with a copper frame bearing a map of Zambia and Africa to commemorate the opening of Africa House in Havana. The gift was given to Cuban Ambassador to Zambia, Mr Heriberto Feraudy, who left yesterday night to attend the opening which will take place before the end of the month. Making the presentation in his office at Freedom House in Lusaka, Mr Kamanga said he hoped Africa House will go a long way to cement the already friendly relations existing between Cuba and African countries. "I hope this gift will find its rightful place among other gifts from other African countries," he said. The gift was in response to a request which Cuba earlier made to Zambia, Mr Kamanga said. And Mr Feraudy said he was grateful that Zambia had responded quickly to the request. "Your country is among the first to present us with a gift to put in this important building." He said Africa House was essentially a historical museum dedicated to Africans, who suffered as slaves. "We hope it will benefit thousands of students from Africa who are studying in Cuba," Mr Feraudy said. [Text] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 22 Jun 83 p 5]

SENAGA ROADS LANDMINE FREE--All major roads in Senanga have been cleared of landmines planted there by racist South African troops, area governor Mr Samuel Wamuwi said in Livingstone yesterday. Because of this a famine relief programme was making good progress as most parts of the district were now accessible. Mr Wamuwi said only a few smaller roads were still to be cleared of mines. "All main roads are free of landmines and there are few areas we are unable to reach." [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Jun 83 p 5]

NATION SCOUTING FOR MALAWI MAIZE--Zambia is scouting for maize from Malawi, according to Government sources. Two meetings have been held in Malawi to

negotiate the deal and a Zambian delegation left for that country on June 8 for a second meeting. Permanent secretary for contingency planning committee Mr Nedson Nyoni could neither confirm nor deny the reports when contacted for a comment. He referred the matter to either chairman of the contingency planning committee Mr Haswell Mwale who is Works and Supply Minister, or secretary to the Cabinet Mr Evans Willima for details. In the past Zambia had imported maize from Zimbabwe with the help of the American government. In March Prime Minister Mundia signed a bilateral agreement with US ambassador to Zambia Mr Nicholas Platt under which Zimbabwe was to provide Zambia with 31,000 tonnes of maize at an estimated cost of K7 million. With a severe drought which has hit Zimbabwe, it is unlikely that country can again provide Zambia with maize. [Text] [Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 19 Jun 83 p 1]

ARMS CACHE UNEARTHED--Two cases of rockets and rocket launchers have been unearthed from an underground arms cache at Kagwambila Primary School at the border with Zimbabwe, Gwembe district governor Mr Nicholas Nchimunya was told yesterday. Villagers around the school told the governor when he addressed them that the military hardware were believed to have been left behind by former rebel Rhodesian troops. Mr Nchimunya, who addressed two public meetings at Kanchindu said other underground storage facilities which were used to keep landmines, guns, ammunition dumps and other weapons existed along the border with Zimbabwe.--Zana. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Jun 83 p 5]

CSO: 3400/1576

BRIEFS

TAKEOVER OF RAILWAY DISCUSSED--The minister of transport, Comrade Farai Masango, has held talks with his Botswana counterpart, Mr Colin Blackbeard, in Harare. Comrade Masango and Mr Blackbeard, Botswana's minister of works and communication, discussed the proposed takeover of the National Railways of Zimbabwe line in Botswana. The training of railway personnel is understood to be one of the topics which came up for discussion. Earlier, on arrival at the airport, the Botswana minister told a press conference that his country would have to obtain funds from international donors for the takeover of the line. Mr Blackbeard said feasibility studies on the takeover are in progress, adding that he expects a gradual takeover to come into effect between 1986 and 1990. [Text] [MB230642 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 23 Jun 83]

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